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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION
NEW YORK CITY.

Vol. XXVI.

JULY, 1899.

No. 11.



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FASHIONS
OF THE DAY:

HOME LITERATURE:

HOUSEHOLD HINTS:

FANCY WORK:

CURRENT TOPICS:

POPULAR FICTION:

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Tricks and Puzzles.



AN experiment published in the "Popular Science Monthly" is this: Cut three leaves of red cabbage into small pieces, place in a basin, and pour a pint of boiling water over them; let stand an hour; then pour off the liquid into a bottle. The color will be blue. Now take four wine or small glasses; into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another, six drops of a solution of washing soda; into a third, six drops of strong alum water; let the fourth glass remain empty. Fill up the four glasses from the bottle. The first glass will show a beautiful red; the next glass, a lively green; the third glass, a lovely purple; the fourth glass will simply show the original blue. Now get out your microscope. Upon a slip of glass put a drop of liquid auric chloride (trichloride of gold) or argentic nitrate (nitrate of silver), with a half grain of zinc with the former, or copper with the latter, and there will appear a group of exquisite gold or silver ferns. It is a very beautiful experiment, and easily performed.

ONCE upon a time there were two old men who sat in the market early every morning and sold apples. Each one had 30 apples, and one of the old men sold 2 for a cent and the other old man sold 3 for a cent. In that way the first old man got 15 cents for his basket of apples, while the second old man received 10 cents, so that together they made 25 cents each day. But one day the old apple man who sold 3 for a cent was too sick to go to the market, and he asked his neighbor to take his apples and sell them for him. This the other old man very kindly consented to do, and when he got to the market with the two baskets of apples he said to himself, "I will put all the apples into one basket, for it will be easier than picking them out of two baskets." So he put the 60 apples into one basket, and he said to himself: "Now, if I sell 2 apples for a cent and my old friend sells 3 for a cent, that is the same thing as selling 5 apples for 2 cents. Therefore I will sell 5 for 2 cents." When he had sold the 60 apples, he found he had only 24 cents, which was right, because there are 12 fives in 60, and twice 12 are 24. But if the other old man had been there, and each one had sold his apples separately, they would have received 25 cents. Now, how is that explained?

AN exchange describes an amusing trick called "The Wonderful Hat." Take three pieces of bread (or any other eatable) and three hats. Place the three pieces of bread on a table and place a hat over each one, lift up each hat, and, taking the piece of bread which it covers, eat it before the company, replacing each hat opening down as you do so. Ask those who are watching you under which hat of the three they would like to find the bread. Whichever one is designated, place that hat upon your head and say that you have done as they requested.

HERE is a simple experiment that the boys and girls may like to try. Take a tumbler and tie over its mouth a piece of cheesecloth or other open fabric; immerse it in water, and when partly or entirely full, invert it, and lift it carefully out of the water bottom upwards. The water will not run out, but will remain suspended in the tumbler.

Queer Languages.

THE language of jewelry, except of stones, as often described, would seem to be limited. A Frisian girl makes her ornaments tell her heart's secrets. If a young man comes a-wooing, and the maiden dons her best gold trinkets, he knows that he has "backed the right horse," to use the current metaphor. If, alas, she appears sans jewelry, then woebegone is the approaching swain. Thus in a thousand ways are the common auxiliaries of life put under call by the pretty girl or ardent admirer who may not talk. There is an umbrella language—but that is not a language of love—far from it. A cynic says that to place an umbrella in a rack at a club or friend's house indicates that it will shortly change owners; a cotton one substituted for a silk one, exchange is no robbery; held over a lady, with the man getting all the drops from the points, means courtship; the man keeping the lion's share, and the lady the droppings, marriage; carried beneath the arm at right angles, means that the individual following will lose an eye; while if held high enough to injure eyes and hats, it means, "I am a woman." Still another "unspeakable language" has been the outcome of the modern free library movement. Lovers have discovered a serviceable system of clandestine communication by dotting down a cipher code on the margins of books. One librarian, who professes to have detected the dodge, says he was given the clue by noticing that two young people invariably read the same books at the same period, and that such books always contained the love-letter cipher. Another way is to mark certain letters which, put together, form the words of the message. Very ingenious have been the attempts of prisoners to effect communications by taps on walls and tables, but this telegraphy does not come within the category of Cupid's auxiliary tongues. The shepherds of Teneriffe and Gomeria understand a whistling language, which may be distinguished over a distance of three miles. They may be heard exchanging quite lengthy "conversations" by a recognized code of whistling notes.

An article on this subject would be incomplete without reference to the symbolic language of the cyclist. The mode is somewhat in this way: To pass a lady and ride zig-zag, means, "May I accompany you?" which she may assent to by also riding zig-zag, or decline by proceeding straight; "Do you care for me?" is coded by riding beside a lady without holding the handles, which she answers favorably by similar action; and to anyone who knows the simple Morse alphabet a continued conversation is kept up with the bicycle bell without the exhaustion of talking loudly. The bicycle language, however, is not fully developed.

"Not at Home."

OF course, if the phrase "not at home" is crudely taken, and regarded as a falsehood by the utterer and by the person who hears it, it lowers the moral tone of both. But this is not what is intended when it is used. The gentlewoman who is "not at home" is understood simply to be "not at home to visitors," and thus she has thrown up a fortification for the day around the poem she is writing or the picture she is painting, the child she is nursing, the gown she is making, or the dessert she is concocting. "Mrs. — will not be at home until after 3 or 4 or 7 p. m." is merely a variation of the form, signifying at what hour Mrs. — will be disengaged. The only really needful

thing in the matter is to have everybody understand and adopt what a few have adopted and found convenient and courteous, a conventional phrase to indicate that the occupations of the house cannot be thrown over for the pleasure of a conversation with friends who may find another occasion for calling. To a multitude of overworn women, interrupted until serious pursuits become impossible, and nerves and health break down, this little phrase, if accepted as coin current would prove a boon.

A Hint to Stout People.

SOME Paris dressmakers have discovered that the human body seems to shrink under the influence of some colors, and expand under others. This is obviously of the utmost importance both to extremely stout, as well as to very thin people. Different kinds of cloth are believed to have the same mysterious effect. A competent judge has decided that a corpulent person seems to shrink when dressed in peacock-blue, plum-color, olive-green, and black, while colors which tend to give the appearance of expansion are wedgewood blue, pale gray, and almost any shade of red. The same restrictions are made in regard to the wearing of woolen goods, velvets and silks. The color of trimmings is also said to exercise a very potent influence. A person disposed to be fleshy should carefully avoid light tints of orange, yellow, light blue and cerise. Mauve and the higher tints of green are the two colors which in decoration about the throat and shoulders are especially helpful in diminishing effects of stoutness.

DORA.—I congratulate you, uncle, on Gracie's marriage. You've now got all your daughters off your hands.

Uncle.—Off my hands, yes—but the worst of it is I have to keep all their husbands on their feet!

FELLOWS, this is Maytime,
Shy she is and sweet;
Blossoms in her tresses,
Lilies at her feet.
See her toss the glory
Of her golden curls!
Hear her sing the story
Of the springtime to the girls!
Dreams and gleams in all the land—
Daisies in the dew—
Violets, and your sweetheart's hand
To pin 'em on for you!

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McCALL'S
MAGAZINE
JULY 1899.

5561 LADIES' WAIST 15¢
5567 LADIES' SKIRT 15¢



LADIES' COSTUME OF FIGURED FOULARD
WITH TRIMMINGS OF VELVET AND LACE.

ISSUED ONLY BY The McCall Company,
138 TO 146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.



McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION NEW YORK CITY.

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Vol. XXVI.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1899.

No. 11.

Dame Fashion Says :

THAT a great deal of colored fancy straw is being used on many of the smartest examples of spring millinery, straw of a soft elastic character that makes up into very pretty soft shapes. As a trimming silk bows edged with straw are novelties. The favorite floral novelties are large loose-petalled roses and green leaves. Bonnet shapes are small. Hats are medium size and rather inclined to be heavy looking when trimmed, although the materials used are light in texture and coloring.

THE keynote of the spring fashions is "shapelessness." Everything, no matter how fussy in character, is in the main neat fitting.

DRESSY gowns are of a somewhat expensive character, owing to the silk foundation, the gossamer overdress, the tunics and polonaises of rich-patterned lace. Although the finer laces are employed for flounces, for frills, for collars and ties, for polonaises and tunics, the thick, large-patterned laces—like guipure, Venetian point, etc.—are extensively used. Women who can afford it have their lace polonaises or tunics made for them. The more economical have them cut in piece-lace or handsome chenille nets, edged with lace frills or chiffon ruches.

BUT besides gauzes, chiffons, and nets for overdresses, there are a quantity of almost gossamer woolen materials this year, which make very smart summer gowns. Chief

among them is crape voile, which is something like a delicate nun's veiling with crape-like texture. It is very soft and pretty. Quantities of embroidered robes have been made of this fabric in Paris, and are to be had at all the larger shops. The embroidery takes the form of applications—in satin, in mohair braid or lace.

THE tunics which are now so much in vogue are made in one piece only, and sometimes they are only simulated on the skirt. When made separately they must be cut exactly like the skirt over which they are worn, and as tight as possible round the body, which they mould like the skirt itself. To make these tunics fit faultlessly, they must be tried on as carefully as the bodice, and this, whether for a ball dress or a walking costume.

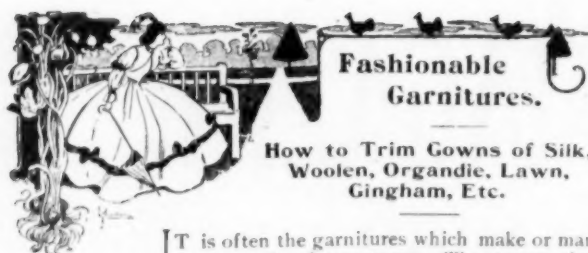
THE dress accessories which complete the toilette's elegance are chains made of cabochons for the fan or purse, jeweled hearts (which are strung on necklets and on bracelets), *porte bonheur* of every description, old point lace cravats, etc., all of which serve to lighten up a black or dark-colored dress. Of course the choice of these charming little "nothings" is left to the individual taste of each woman.

WHITE tulle hats are to be worn this spring; they will be made in the shape of toques, and remind one of turbans; they are trimmed in front, either with flowers or with a jeweled aigrette. I must tell you that they are very fragile and easily spoilt; a few drops of rain ruins them; they will not be worn by extremely economical ladies, therefore.



A BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED HAT.

TOQUE LARA, (model from Mme. Coder, 26 rue Quatre-Septembre, Paris.) The toque shape is considered one of the very smartest styles this season. This lovely *chapeau* has a soft puffed crown of pale pink net, spangled and adorned with white lace appliques. A thick wreath of shaded pink roses surrounds the crown. At the right side, toward the back, (not shown in the illustration), are full *choux* of violet velvet caught by a rhinestone buckle. From this stand erect fancy black paradise aigrettes.



How to Trim Gowns of Silk, Woolen, Organdie, Lawn, Gingham, Etc.

It is often the garnitures which make or mar the style of a costume. The accessories that perfect and finish the toilette have always been of infinite importance, but never more so than at the present moment, when fashion changes so rapidly in all its details that what was considered modish last season is entirely out of vogue in this.

For gowns of silk or wash fabrics laces are decidedly the favorite garnitures. The godet lace flounces are very beautiful for rich silk toilettes. This lace is wide at the base and narrow at the top, one yard at the top widening to three at the lower edge, being cut on the round. It is made in net, liberally worked with silver paillettes or jet paillettes, some all white, some all black, and some of both combined. Nearly every pattern of the Florentine laces has been reproduced; and there is another novelty, which there is an immense demand for, full netted flounces of silk. The godet flounces in lace and netting are in skirt depth, and there are many godet lace flounces, and flounces made of net, the pattern worked in lace braid.

Piece nets for vests, yokes or whole gowns come in a variety of widths, and are decorated in all sorts of ways. Some of them with beautiful upstanding flowers, stunning roses in the natural size, made of puffings of chiffon or satin. I have seen a couple of large bodice revers, having a ground of fancy ecru string net embroidered in straw tones and light green and white, with these beautiful upstanding roses in aerophane.

Many beautiful patterns of Italian lace have been copied in the fashionable modern *dentelles*, some of which are twine color, and show a great number of lace stitches, having a fine cord edging. The deep straight flounces show the lace pattern used as the border and stripes at intervals, formed of the rust-colored thread and the white braid. These are intended to be pleated. There are a good many dress bodice pieces both for high and low gowns, made in the same way.

All varieties of silk gimps, (and there are hundreds in the market to-day), are popular garnitures for woolen gowns. Jet was never more in vogue. The newest and most fashionable of these adornments are entirely made of congregated sequins, laid one on the top of the other without any ground work even, and one of the most fashionable items just from Paris is the coat of mail cloth. This is

made somewhat narrow, just wide enough to form the bodice pieces, for it does not cut easily. The sequins are set in a design overlapping each other, leaving no groundwork whatever visible, and yet the patterns are perfectly distinct, so that the sequins appear to be seen in different lights.

Fringes and narrow trimmings of quite a new order are finding their way as edgings and headings to the fashionable laces. In the time of Louis XIV. ribbon was caught together at intervals of a foot to 16 inches, forming a sort of *bouillonné*, as a heading to a lace flounce. Now this same idea has been carried out in galloons about an inch wide, formed in uncrinkled strands of floss silk, held down by knots of some contrasting color. It is singularly pretty in pink and white, and blue and white. Many of the narrow fringes are doubled but so united that they show the heading twice over. Then there are waved insertions of silk, with a herring-bone stitch in the centre in black and color, or two colors which are effective together. B. M.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5555—Skirt, 5564.

White organdie, patterned with pink flowers and pale green foliage made up over a lining of rose pink taffeta, was used for this lovely gown. The graceful bodice is cut with a full blouse front below a pointed yoke of the material, richly trimmed with insertion edged with narrow lace and rows of black velvet ribbon. At the foot of the yoke the waist material is laid in a French puff bordered with the black velvet ribbon. The closing is formed in the centre front of the yoke and at the left under-arm seam of the bodice. A standing collar with the fashionable flaring portions at the sides and back finishes the neck. The sleeves are trimmed at the tops by short puffs, gathered at the foot into a row of narrow puffing to correspond with the edge of the yoke. The back of the bodice has its fullness gathered into the yoke and waist line. A very lovely and exceedingly smart skirt completes this up to date toilette. It is cut in two pieces and has a closing on the left side of the front. The back may be made either sweep or round length. It is artistically trimmed with lace edged ruffles, insertion and velvet ribbon. Foulard, taffeta, grenadine, organdie, swiss, lawn, etc., can be used for this design.

No. 5555.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lace insertion represented, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards; velvet ribbon, $8\frac{3}{8}$ yards; lace edging, $8\frac{3}{8}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 5564.—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt (closing at left side, with Sweep or Round Length), requires for medium size, $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Lining required, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lace insertion represented, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; velvet ribbon, 11 yards; lace edging, $16\frac{1}{2}$ yards; wide velvet ribbon, 3 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5555—Skirt, 5564

A LOVELY ORGANDIE GOWN.

For description see opposite column.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5577
A BEAUTIFUL WHITE FROCK.

GIRLS' COSTUME.—Fine white lawn and lace were used to make this lovely frock. The waist is cut with a square yoke back and front of all-over lace, bordered by remarkably pretty bretelles, trimmed with tiny ruffles of lace placed between rows of tucking and edged with lace. The full front blouses most fashionably at the waist line. A band of insertion forms the belt. The back, where the closing is made, has its fullness gathered into the yoke and waist line. The sleeves have short puffs at the tops and are trimmed at the wrists with lace. The skirt is made with a goared front and sides with gathered back and is trimmed with a dainty lace-edged ruffle.

No. 5577.—Girls' Costume (with Four-Gored Skirt), requires for medium size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Tucking represented, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; insertion, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; all-over lace, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; lace edging, 12 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.

MISSSES' COSTUME.—No. 5565.

This stylish gown may be made of either silk or woollen materials. Blue and white foulard was used for our model. The novel bodice is cut with a blouse front fastening on the left side with a row of velvet buttons. A straight, rather narrow yoke runs from the neck to the bust. From either side of this yoke the material is turned back to form square revers, trimmed with lace and velvet. The back is in one piece with its slight fullness pleated into the waist line. Epaulettes of velvet, edged with lace, fall gracefully over the tops of the fitted sleeves. A band collar of the material, trimmed with fancy velvet to correspond with the bodice decorations, completes the neck. The three-piece skirt is ornamented with two circular flounces.

No. 5565.—Misses' Two-Piece Costume (with Three-Piece Skirt, having two Circular Flounces set on), requires for medium size, $10\frac{3}{4}$ yards material, 22 inches wide, 6 yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 4 yards; fancy velvet ribbon represented, $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lace edging, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

Practical Suggestions.

A Tailor's Washing Hints.

WASHING boys' or men's trousers seems a difficult task, especially if they are nice ones and one wants them to keep their good appearance after washing. A tailor gives this way of doing the work, and the results are satisfactory:

First wash thoroughly in warm (not hot) soap suds, rubbing as little as possible but pressing between the hands.

Avoid rubbing soap on any part, except the worst spots, and do that before they are put in the water. Rinse carefully twice in cool water, not wringing them at all but allowing them to drip. After the last rinsing, turn wrong side out and hang them outdoors in a perfectly shady place. Pin them to the line by the waistband, using pins enough so that they hang naturally, not sagging anywhere.

Watch closely, and as fast as the water collects in the hems press it out with a cloth between both hands.

Before they are quite dry press carefully with a hot iron on the wrong side, afterwards turning them and creasing down the front of each leg. If the directions are followed they will look like new, and no appreciable shrinkage will be seen.

My washerwoman, instead of allowing them to drip, begins at the hem at the bottom of one leg, rolls it up, smoothing it as she goes to avoid wrinkles. As the cloth is rolled tightly and squeezed between the hands the water is pressed out; when both legs have been rolled the body is treated in the same way.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5565

A STYLISH SUMMER DRESS.

See description in left-hand column.

Dainty Fashions for Little Children.

CHILD'S GUIMPE DRESS.—Pale blue dimity, delightfully trimmed with lace and insertion, was used to make this lovely little frock. The short body is cut out in V shape in the neck both back and front and trimmed with prettily shaped pointed bielles and epaulettes, adorned with Valenciennes insertion and bordered with a tiny ruffle of the same lace. Short puffs of the material, gathered into lace edged bands, form the sleeves. The full straight skirt is sewed on to the waist, the seam being concealed by a dainty belt of insertion. Two rows of insertion may trim the skirt just above the hem as shown in our illustration, or it may be ornamented in any desired fashion. An exceedingly pretty guimpe of white lawn, trimmed with lace and insertion, is worn with this sweet little frock. Gingham, chambray, dimity, lawn, organdie, China or taffeta silk, challie, cashmere, etc., can be used for the development of this design.

No. 5556.—Child's Guimpe Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Insertion represented, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards; narrow edging, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 5362.—Child's Guimpe, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; lace edging, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Price, 10 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.

No. 5560.

The handsome little fellow shown in our illustration is wearing a particularly smart sailor suit of red and white piqué, but duck, galatea, flannel, serge, etc., could be substituted for its development if desired. The pattern consists of a jaunty little waist with a straight back without seam, and a front cut with a long shield piece of the red piqué forming a vest effect. Broad revers of white piqué turn back on either side of this shield piece and are cut in one with the big sailor collar that gives such a fashionable appearance to the back of the garment. Shaped revers of the red piqué, trimmed with two rows of braid, fall over the white revers and almost conceal them. The neck is finished by a very narrow band collar of the red trimmed with braid to correspond with the revers. The sleeves are in the customary blouse style, have a slight amount of fullness at the shoulders and are gathered at

the hands into narrow braid-trimmed wristbands. A very smart kilt skirt completes this natty suit. It is laid in a broad shaped box-pleat in the centre front and in side pleats in the sides and back.

No. 5560.—Little Boys' Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Dark material required, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 27 inches wide; braid represented, 6 yards; 1 ornament. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Patterns Nos. 5556—5362

A STYLISH LITTLE FROCK.

See description in left-hand column.

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Reefers and Coats for Small People.

[F I was asked off-hand to name the most popular fabric for children's wear this season I should unhesitatingly reply, "Piqué." The different varieties of outside wraps, as well as frocks that are made of both plain and fancy piques, are somewhat confusing to the poor fashion chronicler. And with these garments are shown hats or bonnets of as many styles from which to choose. Natty piqué reefers have entire collars of embroidery or insertions run down the pleats. Sometimes they are all white, sometimes of light or dark blue, pink, or red, sometimes in lovely combinations of white or colors. In any case it is hard to decide which is the prettiest, the white or colored.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5560

A SMART PIQUE SUIT.

See description above.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5568

A DRESS OF PINK AND WHITE LAWN.

See description above.



A Page for Mothers.

Items of Invaluable Information.

SCRAPED raw potato applied immediately over a burn or scald will give rapid relief from pain, and is quite harmless to use. A mixture of equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil should, however, be kept at hand in case of such an accident, and a little piece of wool soaked in this and applied to a burn or scald may be left for hours, giving much relief, and greatly assisting healing.

FRUIT and vegetables should be given judiciously to children under two years of age. Oranges, grapes, cooked apples, ripe pears, and gooseberry fool are all suitable, but strawberries must be given with great caution, as they sometimes cause nettle-rash. Raspberries and currants should never be given, nor stone fruits unless thoroughly cooked and skins and stones removed. Potatoes may be given mashed, boiled, or baked in their skins, onions boiled or baked, asparagus, cooked lettuce, and spinach.

STIMULANTS, unless ordered as medicine by a doctor, should never be given to children. It is desirable that in health a child's heart should beat, the blood flow, and the circulation go on by its own natural power, unaided by artificial means, and, therefore, alcoholic stimulants, by driving this part of the machinery at an increased rate, do harm. Stimulants as medicines in the hands of the physician are most potent and valuable agents. As articles in the diet of a healthy child they are injurious to the free growth and natural vigor of the body.

NEVER box a child's ears. The sudden concussion of air may rupture the drum of the ear and cause permanent deafness.

CARRAWAY water is useful to relieve flatulence in infants. A teaspoonful should be administered after each nursing, or with hand-fed infants, given in the bottle.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5580

GIRLS JACKET.—A very jaunty model for a spring or summer jacket for a little girl is shown in our illustration. Tan covert cloth is the material used for our model, but cheviot, serge, flannel, piqué, galatea, etc., could be substituted for its development if desired. The pattern is cut with a straight double-breasted, front fastened by two rows of stylish bone buttons. The neck is turned away in V shape and finished by natty pointed lapels and a rolling collar. Triple capes, falling one over the other, give a very fashionable appearance to the shoulders and back of the garment. Natty pockets, furnished with stitched flaps are placed on each side of the front. The back is cut with the usual seams and finished in coat fashion at the lower edge. The sleeves fit the arms closely and are completed at the wrists by rows of stitching and tiny buttons.

No. 5580.—Girls' Jacket, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. Buttons required, 6. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Price, 15 cents.

RED spots, or a rash on a child's face, may sometimes be cured by a decoction of marshmallow. It must be simmered gently for some time, and then dabbed on the face with wadding night and morning. This is a Russian remedy, and is prescribed for eczema also.

COLIC in infants is generally caused by improper feeding, and the diet should always be inquired into when a child is troubled in this way. Rubbing with a little warm olive oil, and enveloping the body in a hot flannel binder, will give relief, or a hot tea-plate may be applied to the abdomen. Soda mint in sweetened warm water does good.

RED gum is common in cases of improper feeding, when the child has either too liberal or insufficient nourishment, and

when the milk is given too hot, or has been sweetened with ordinary sugar. It consists of red spots appearing on the skin of an infant, and a little cooling medicine such as fluid magnesia or Vichy water is very useful. A mixture of rose-water and glycerine gives great relief to the skin, or it may be dabbed with a little borax or soda dissolved in water. Insect bites are a common cause of this trouble, and should not be overlooked.

NETTLE-RASH and irritations of the skin may be much relieved by borax or bicarbonate of soda dissolved in water, or a mixture of equal parts of zinc ointment and boracic ointment is of service.

BRAIN trouble is indicated when an infant is frightened at or attracted by an imaginary object, striving to escape it or to grasp it. No time should be lost before calling in medical aid.

The Origin of the Bridal Veil.

THE bridal veil is evidently of eastern origin, being a relic of the bridal canopy held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom.

Among the Anglo-Saxons a similar custom existed, but if the bride was a widow it was dispensed with. According to Sarum usage, a fine linen cloth was laid upon the heads of the bride and bridegroom, and was not removed until the benediction had been said.

The old British custom was to use nature's veil unadorned—that is, the long hair of the bride, which was so worn by all brides—royal, noble, and simple. Only then did everyone see the tresses of maidenhood in their entirety and for the last time.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5563

CHILD'S DRESS.—Fine white nainsook with trimmings of Valenciennes lace and insertion was used to make this dainty little frock. The full straight skirt is gathered, both back and front, on to a square yoke that is edged with stylish bretelles, trimmed in our illustration with lace edging and insertion. A narrow band collar, ornamented in the same manner, completes the neck. The sleeves are in the full bishop style so becoming to children and are gathered at the wrists into narrow bands covered with insertion and edged with cunning little ruffles of lace. Two full, lace-edged ruffles of the material, headed by a row of insertion, form a very pretty finish for the bottom of the skirt. Gingham, chambray, lawn, dimity, piqué, China or taffeta silk or light woolens may be appropriately used for this design.

No. 5563.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Insertion represented, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lace edging, $13\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons, 4. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Price, 15 cents.

What to Wear.



YEAR or two ago, at most, and we were all frills and furbelows, with skirts stiffened with horsehair, our sleeves wide and distended, and every item betraying that tendency to enlargement which seriously reduced the height. But to-day fashion dictates that everything shall fit closely, and all the superfluity of material shall fall in endless folds around the feet.

POPULAR SKIRTS.

In skirts this variety is bewildering, but one fact is imperative—the hips must be fitted closely, without any strain or apparent tightness. The walking skirt, to be smart, trains slightly in the back, barely escapes the ground, and all the folds fall at the back, or escape from beneath two flat pleats, which seem to be but the skirt meeting closely at the centre and fastened with cord and buttons. The smart visiting or evening skirt is so gored that while perfectly tight to the knees, its folds lie limply round the feet in careless flutes, and draperies equally limp fall to some length above. The pointed tunic is undoubtedly graceful, and is equally suitable over a long or short skirt. Gauze, canvas, muslin, and grenadine, and the endless soft fabrics of less transparent texture, as cashmere, and nun's veiling, will be made in this limp, trailing fashion, and for muslins and washable fabrics deep flounces are revived, these set on a sheath-like top, and profusely trimmed with braid and lace.

FOULARDS AND FANCY SILKS.

Striped and fancy foulards, or the chiné foulards and taffetas, are to be worn with entire bodices of lace in coat effects, and organdies, and thin washable textures are to be much trimmed with lace. This piece lace often appears in the form of unlined coats and bodices to wear over silk gowns. Peau de soie in soft grays, biscuit, almond, and mushroom tints is being used for plain gowns, and over these the lace coats are exquisite when relieved by touches of bright velvet.

SUMMER WRAPS.

Capes for the summer season are extremely smart, and much appliquéd and frilled. Pale fawn and biscuit shades are profusely adorned with white, and white brocade is employed as a lining. Ruffles and frills, wired or otherwise stiffened, have taken the place of the much-abused storm collar, and stitchings are conspicuous on all wraps. Shawl points are revived, and the very tight mantelette shape, with voluminous frills, is quite *le dernier cri*.

UNDERWEAR.

In underwear, the new models are all of the closest cut, and the combination chemise and underskirt or the Marguerite petticoat, combining corset cover and skirt, dispense with extra bands and fastenings. Com-

bination garments of silk are worn with a single petticoat of many frills by those who study fashion in its minutest details, and the newest corsets are made straight in front. This straight effect is one of the characteristics of the present mode, and is carried out in the new coats of every type.

LACE APPLIQUES.

Decidedly the smartest trimmings of the season are appliques of white lace. Beautiful detachable sprays may be purchased in the form of floral insertions. These are arranged to follow the line of the skirt and form a border, or are made into fanciful designs on the bodice. Lace will be the favorite trimming for summer gowns, and there are superb insertions of wide width which are most elegant arranged in stole fashion, passing around the neck and falling on either side quite to the hem, and sometimes connected with Empire knots of velvet or ribbon.

FANCY BODICES.

Blouses of lace or fancy colored silks are by no means out of date, but the very smartest correspond with the color of the skirt. There are many handsome black blouses for wear with black skirts, those in chiffon or spotted lisse being extremely becoming. For the bodices of summer gowns, the tight plain back is universal, but the front still blouses, and the belt is exceedingly narrow. Belts of jet or cut steel are worn with black lace gowns.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5571—Skirt, 5567.

Blue and white figured foulard was used to make this smart silk gown. The becoming bodice is made with a full front blousing stylishly at the waist line. The yoke is a very attractive novelty. It is cut in one with the epaulettes that form caps over the sleeves, and is gracefully scalloped back and front. In our model it is composed of white all-over lace, edged with a band of fancy velvet trimming. This same material forms the standing collar which is softened at the neck by a ruching of white lace. The back of the bodice has its fulness gathered into the yoke and waist line. A very handsome and stylish skirt completes this smart toilette. It is cut in one piece, fitted on the hips by darts and is trimmed by two shaped circular flounces, which give it a tunic effect.

No. 5571.—Ladies' Waist, (with or without extended yoke) requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; all-over lace represented, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; fancy velvet ribbon, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards; edging, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; ribbon for belt, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 5567.—Ladies' One-Piece Skirt (having two Shaped Circular Flounces attached), requires for medium size $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide.

Lining required, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; fancy velvet ribbon, 17 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5571—Skirt, 5567

A STYLISH SILK GOWN.

For description see opposite column.

Beautiful Hair and How to Possess It.

BY A SPECIALIST.

THE glory of long and beautiful hair is universally appreciated, in all parts of the civilized world it is looked upon as an important and valuable accessory to a woman's beauty. No matter how perfect the features, if the hair is lacking no beauty remains. A "mop" of soft glossy hair is acknowledged to be among the most alluring of the many charms of woman-kind.

A luxuriant head of hair may be an inheritance or it may result from the systematic and patient care given to the preservation and perfection of its beauty. Indeed the hair is much like a plant, and no plant can thrive and grow beautiful without proper care and cultivation.

It is surprising how little attention people give to the care of their hair until they find themselves in danger of losing it. But the woman who would have beautiful hair must begin at the beginning and properly attend to it.

Many people think that constantly washing the hair improves it. I do not think so. Of course some heads need washing, others do not. Hair that is very oily is apt to be heavy and have an unpleasant odor; such hair requires washing, but if thoroughly shaken loose, carefully separated and brushed night and morning and allowed to hang loose (not braided or tied) at night, it will be much better than constant washing. But it must be understood that absolute cleanliness is necessary to the health, beauty and growth of the hair.

To properly wash the hair you must have an abundance of soft warm water, a piece of castile or tar soap, or the best of soap shampoos. Avoid anything that contains ammonia, soda or borax. As all such things are very injurious, making the hair dry, brittle and coarse in appearance. Having thoroughly washed the hair and scalp, rinse several times in warm water. Never use cold water as it makes the hair feel harsh. Dry with warm towels or fan dry, do not attempt to comb the hair when damp, as it pulls it out from the roots, and it takes time to reproduce the hairs thus destroyed. After the hair is thoroughly dry is the best time to have the ends clipped, or to have them carefully singed. Singeing should never be attempted by one's self, as it is a somewhat dangerous operation and requires the utmost care of even the most experienced operator. To have the hair singed a visit to a hair dresser or barber is indispensable. Singeing is most beneficial to the hair.

To restore split hairs to a healthy condition it is necessary to clip every hair at the place where it is split. To do this would seem to be quite a task; but, after all, it is really a simple matter. Divide the hair into several parts according to its thickness, then braid tightly close to the head, tie each braid about an inch or so from the end to keep it from loosening. Hold the end of the braid firmly with one hand, with the other rub the braid upward towards the head and the hairs which do not extend the entire length of the strand will stick out, then with scissors can be quickly and easily clipped off. Frequent clipping or singeing of the hair at regular intervals is beneficial and ought to be done by every woman who values her hair.

There is much difference of opinion as to the advantage of brushing or not brushing the hair. For myself I believe in brushing, and also in gently, but firmly manipulating the entire scalp with the tips of the fingers of each hand. It stimulates the oil glands, the hair is naturally oiled and continued brushing makes it glossy and beautiful. There is a knack in properly brushing the hair.

Continued on page 470.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5561—Skirt, 5579.

The lovely gown shown in our illustration is of blue and white challie, but light woollens or wash fabrics could be substituted for its development if desired. The pretty bodice is cut with a surplice front trimmed with narrow scalloped revers of white taffeta edged with navy blue satin ribbon. A vest piece and standing collar of the taffeta, covered with tiny ruffles of Valenciennes lace, fills up the V shaped opening at the neck. The back is cut in one piece with its fullness gathered into the neck and waist line. The sleeves are trimmed at the tops with stylish epaulettes of white taffeta. The four gored habit-fitting skirt closes on either side of the front with white silk buttons. It is modishly trimmed around the bottom with ribbon ruffles laid on a shaped band of the silk.

No. 5561.—Ladies' Surplice Waist (with or without Fitted Body Lining and perforated for Low Neck), requires for medium size, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards; silk, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; lace, 3 yards; ribbon ruffling, 6 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 5579.—Ladies' Habit-Fitting Four-Gored Skirt, (with or without Sweep), requires for medium size, 5 yards material 24 inches wide, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards; ribbon ruffling, 25 yards; buttons, 16. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

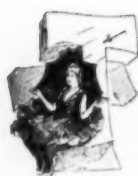


McCall Bazar Pattern—Waist, 5561—Skirt, 5579

TOILETTE OF BLUE AND WHITE CHALLIE.

For description see opposite column.

Dainty Fancy Work for Summer Days.



THE days are soon coming when it will be too hot and one feels too enervated to undertake any important work, and then a little easy fancy work to pick up when one feels inclined for effort is a great boon.

It was a dainty custom our great-grandmothers had, that of perfuming their household and personal linen, and one which has been revived of late; so a few hints on making sachets for little presents or for one's own use may not be out of place.

A snapping-cracker sachet is very pretty, and it is not difficult to make. Take a piece of satin or brocaded silk—ten and a-half inches by seven inches is a nice size—a bit of muslin interlining, and another of silk of a contrasting color for lining. Cut them all the same size. Run the muslin and silk together (the silk inside) the long way of the material, and turn up the silk over the lining at the ends. Join up the satin in the same way, turn right side out, make a little turn at each end on the right side, then slip in the silk cracker, fit carefully, so that the edges meet exactly, and run round lightly to keep in place. Take some Valenciennes lace about two inches wide, and run on each side; do not take the stitches through the silk; the lace should not have too jagged a border, and the edge should just cover the satin ends.

Make a miniature bolster of muslin for the middle of the cracker, fill with lavender, or with cotton wool and sachet powder, slip it inside, and fasten it in its place by tying bébé ribbon or gold or silver twist on each side of it. A flat sachet is sometimes more convenient for use. A heart-shaped one looks very well made of silk, with a tiny floral pattern on it, and edged with a narrow silk cord, finished up at the top with a bunch of loops; or one of white satin, cut and painted to resemble an ordinary playing card, the seven of hearts, for instance, or, better still, if the maker be skillful enough at it, and it is meant for a present, the queen of hearts. Who could fail to appreciate so delicate a compliment?

For a stationery cabinet an envelope sachet would be novel and effective. Take an envelope (note-paper size, and of good stiff paper), unfasten and open carefully and place on plain satin or silk of some shade to resemble note-paper. Cut out, leaving quarter-inch turns. Sprinkle the material lightly with sachet powder, and then stick the envelope on to it with starch paste, taking care to have no creases. When dry, turn the edges of the material over the paper, and paste down. Paste the envelope together; slip inside a sheet of thin paper with more sachet powder, carefully fold so that the powder will not come out, then fasten down the flaps firmly. When quite dry, write the name of the owner on the front, and if it be for a present, put the initials of the giver in monogram form on the back. Gold paint should be used, or colored ink, or, better still, paint, as Chinese white can be mixed with the latter till it is dry enough not to run on the material; a pen may be used, though a fine paint-brush is better.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5586

No. 5586.—Ladies' Yachting Blouse (with or without Fitted Body Lining and with Two Styles of Collar), requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; plain braid represented, $6\frac{5}{8}$ yards; fancy braid, $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards; one ornament. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

For further description see right-hand column.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5581

No. 5581.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with or without Fancy Shirt Bosom), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 7. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

For further description see right-hand column.

Odd pieces of satin and ribbon can be turned to profitable account for these sachets; but remember that the perfume and color of the sachet should be in harmony; for instance, a rose-colored sachet should not be violet scented.

MILLE ADELE.

New Shirt Waists.

EVERY year shirt waists grow more popular and this summer it seems as if each week brought out two or three lovely designs.

All white shirt waists are perhaps the smartest, and the loveliest of these are the piqué waists trimmed with rows of white embroidery insertion, either put on in rows across the front or running up and down. But the fancy piqués run these hard. They come in lovely stripes, figures and polka dots of red, blue, pink or black on a white ground. Then there are waists of silk embroidered piqué that are extremely beautiful, as they certainly ought to be for they are most expensive, and others of plain white, pink, blue or red piqué. Gingham, especially the new corded gingham, are made up into some very swell designs, as are also madras and the new silk striped zephyrs.

LADIES' YACHTING BLOUSE.

No. 5586.

A yachting blouse forms one of the most jaunty and becoming bodices for a young lady's summer wear. Navy blue flannel was used for our model, but serge, cheviot, taffeta, galatea, piqué, duck or crash are equally suited to its development. The pattern is cut with a full blouse front turned back in stylishly shaped revers on either side of a vest of white flannel decorated on the chest with a gold anchor. A big sailor collar joins on to these revers just below the shoulders and gives a very fashionable appearance to the back of the blouse, which is cut without seam. Both collar and revers are artistically braided in white. The sleeves are in the usual blouse style, moderately full at the shoulders and gathered at the hands into narrow wristbands trimmed with rows of white braid. A narrow belt of the material, similarly decorated, is worn about the waist.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

No. 5581.

A very novel and stylish shirt waist model is shown in our illustration. It is cut with full fronts gathered into a straight yoke that comes over the shoulders from the back in the most popular manner. But instead of the customary box-pleat in the centre front the closing is extended on either side in the shape of a fancy shirt bosom. This may be cut into sharp points on the bust or omitted, as shown in the two views of the illustration. Either small pearl buttons or studs may be used for fastening it. The sleeves are moderately full at the shoulders and are gathered at the hands into very narrow, straight cuffs. A detachable collar of white linen finishes the neck. Gingham, piqué, chambray, madras, linen, percale, cheviot or fancy shirting, etc., may be used for the development of this design.

McCALL'S
MAGAZINE

JULY 1899.

5555 LADIES' WAIST 15¢
5332 LADIES' SKIRT 15¢
5542 LADIES OVER-SKIRT 15¢



LADIES' COSTUME
OF PINK ORGANDIE AND LACE.

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Making a Window Garden.

[S]N'T it delightful to have the air of a room fragrant with the subtle and refreshing sweetness of mignonette or rose geraniums wafted inwards from the window ledge, and the outside of the house gay with well filled and well kept window boxes? Doesn't it repay twice over the slight sacrifice of time and money required?

Plain boxes of various lengths and widths can usually be made at small cost by any carpenter. Or you can get at the nearest grocers some empty wooden boxes. Two small square boxes, placed on either side of the ledge, will hold climbing plants to train round the window pane; a third in the centre will be sufficient for a few bright, sweet-scented annuals, and thus furnish the window as effectively as the more elaborate window box made and painted to order. Broken crocks for drainage and fresh, sweet mould may generally be had from the nearest florist or nurseryman for ten or fifteen cents, and, with care, will last for some time.

To be quite certain of success with our miniature garden, we must for a moment consider the aspect of the window before we can make a suitable selection of plants. Does it face east and catch the morning sun? is it exposed to the full glare of midday or the heat of late afternoon; or, facing north, is it deprived of sunshine altogether? This is a very important point, because the plant which will flourish in strong sunshine will but dwindle and die away in a cold and cheerless aspect; and the stout, hardy ferns which thrive in the shade will become brown and shriveled in the glare of the sun. Therefore, if the window faces north or east, some shade-loving plants must be chosen. A plant of the hardy Virginia creeper and one of Clematis Jackmanni, planted in the boxes on either side of the window, may be easily trained to arch over and form a complete curtain of greenery, studded in June and July with rich purple flowers. When once planted they are always there, springing up afresh year by year. In the centre box put a fuchsia, heliotrope, musk, hardy ferns, or evergreen plants.

But if the window faces south or south-east, it is possible to grow almost anything except tender greenhouse plants. Clematis may again be used as a climbing plant, or the seeds of annuals, as Tropaeolums, Canariensis, Morning Glories, and Cobaea Scandens, may be sown, and the young plants trained upwards and then allowed to fall and form a floral screen, effectually shutting out any undesirable view. A hanging basket, suspended from the window frame, in which a few seeds of sweet peas have been sown, will help to complete the picture. One of the prettiest and most easily cultivated plants for a window garden is the common forget-me-not. Being a half-aquatic plant, it may also be grown in vases or bottles of water suspended, and in this way is alike inter-

esting and beautiful. All that is needed is to obtain a few cuttings, rooting them either in damp moss or in water, then filling a vase or hanging basket with the young plants, which they will quickly fill with roots and profusely cover with flowering shoots and branchlets, and in a shady window are charming objects. When the plants begin to show signs of fading, fresh cuttings may be started, or the old plants may be pulled to pieces, and the branches already covered with roots formed into new plants by inserting them into a fresh vase or basket. One of the prettiest masses ever seen was suspended from the centre of an east window in a hyacinth glass, which it filled to overflowing with beauty.

When once the window garden is started, sown with seeds or planted with young plants, its after care is a simple matter, and a few moments each morning will suffice to keep it in excellent condition; and its beauty and fragrance, increasing each day as the season advances, will become a pleasure and relaxation to be enjoyed more and more. Plants which are climbing or allowed to hang in festoons require a little tying and regulating from time to time, and annuals may be cut back a little occasionally to induce fresh growth. Decayed blooms should be removed as soon as they appear. The only other attention needed will be copious draughts of water every evening during warm weather.

Where there is space and opportunity, the pleasure of the window garden may be further increased by growing inside the window one or two pots of summer flowering lilies. Bulbs of these may now be purchased cheaply from any florist, and one bulb is planted in a well-drained pot of fresh mould. *Lilium Auratum*, the queen of lilies, flowers in August; *Lilium Lancifolium*, *Speciosum*, and *Harrieii* flower in July, and are not so powerfully scented as the *Auratum*. After planting the bulbs it is well to keep the pots in the dark for three weeks or a month. A. V.

MISSES' DRESS.

No. 5562.

This lovely frock adapts itself to a great variety of materials and may be worn as a best dress throughout the coming season. Our model is of cadet blue summer silk, but cashmere, challie or any light woolen, all kinds of silks, wash fabrics, gingham, madras, cotton crepon, etc. unlined, and organdie and swiss made up over colored linings, may be used for its development. The becoming bodice is cut with a full blouse front below an especially handsome yoke of white all-over lace, edged with a tiny ruffle and trimmed with a row of black velvet ribbon. The back, where the closing is formed, has its fulness gathered into the centre scallop of the yoke and the waist line. The sleeves fit the arms closely and are trimmed at the tops by shaped epaulettes, covered with all-over lace. A band collar of the same material completes the neck. The full straight skirt has its fulness gathered into the belt. It is trimmed around the bottom with five rows of velvet ribbon of graduated widths.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5562

A DAINY SILK FROCK.

For description see opposite column.

No. 5562.—Misses' Dress, requires for medium size, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards; wide ribbon represented, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards; medium ribbon, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards; narrow ribbon, 6 yards; other width ribbon, 3 yards each; all-over lace, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard; narrow edging, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Price, 15 cents.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Orders can be sent to our Chicago Branch, 180 Fifth Avenue, if preferred. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of this magazine. To this we reply "Yes!" Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in this magazine can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure that there will be no further orders for them.

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Confidential Chat.



THE majority of girls that I happen to know declare with more or less emphasis when the subject is mentioned that they take bad photographs. Perhaps this deplorable condition of affairs is partly due to the fact that we all, even the most modest of us, have a sort of ideal picture of ourselves in our mind's eye. In this delightful vision we lay undue stress on our "good points" and forget entirely our bad ones, so is it any wonder that the "counterfeit presentment" of reality does not approach it very closely? Another reason for unsatisfactory photographs may be that most women don't understand the art of posing. A fashionable photographer, with whom I talked the other day, gave me some very excellent suggestions. He said that it was a great mistake to be photographed if one is either out of health or in low spirits. That a hat, especially if of a pronounced style, will "date" a photograph and soon make it look out of fashion. That it is unwise to wear a new dress; it always falls in awkward folds. That, whenever possible, it is money well spent to drive to the photographer's. That a white dress, or one that takes "white," gives a ghastly effect, and one far from becoming, unless the sitter is young and pretty. That a feather boa or a lace fichu has a wonderfully softening effect on the features. That, generally speaking, the head and shoulders make a far prettier picture than a full-length portrait. That a veil imparts a patchy appearance to the face; also, that gloves make the hands appear much larger than they are in reality. That, above all, if you want your photograph to have a natural expression, you must forget where you are, and try to look pleasant if such a thing is possible to your particular style of beauty.

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For My Lady's Slender Waist.

Handsome Belts, Buckles and Fashionable Novelties.

NEVER were belts more universally worn than they are today. Perhaps this is due to the reign of the tailor-made coat and skirt that necessitates a shirt waist or fancy bodice and a girdle of some sort, again, perhaps, a shapely woman likes to call attention to the slenderness of her waist and nothing will do this so effectually as a pretty belt. At any rate, whatever the cause may be, the fact of their great popularity remains.



FIG. 1.—BELT OF CUT JET.

The very latest designs in belts, buckles, etc., are shown in our illustrations.

Jet belts are as yet a great novelty, but one sure to win popularity, as jet has always been considered the hand-somest of dress trimmings and its vogue is more than ever assured this season. Fig. 1, shows a beautiful belt of this class with an attractive butterfly design in the front and an openwork buckle at the closing.



FIG. 2.—RHINESTONE SLIDES.

Fig. 2 displays three pretty and useful rhinestone slides intended either for ribbon collars, belts or trimming purposes. They may be purchased in all sizes.

Fig. 3 is another belt of cut jet with a pointed effect in the front that lengthens the waist line becomingly.



FIG. 3.—THE LATEST NOVELTY.

Fig. 4 shows an especially pretty buckle of cut jet. This may be effectively used on one of the stylish sash-belts that are made of a piece of three inch satin or taffeta ribbon, or of soft Roman sash ribbon.

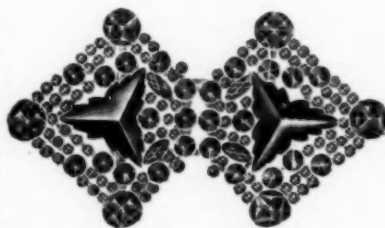


FIG. 4.—JET BUCKLE.

Fig. 5 perhaps wanders from the subject of this article a little, but the tiny buttons are so pretty and modish that they deserve to be included. These jet or cut steel buttons form a very effective closing for the back of a skirt and are a decided novelty.

For these designs thanks are due to the wholesale house of Samstag and Hilder Bros., Broadway, New York City.

THE beautiful picture that forms one of the most artistic cover designs we have ever shown, was reproduced from a photograph of the famous picture entitled "New Laid Eggs," painted by the late Sir John Millais.

EVERYTHING of interest to the Summer Girl will be contained in our next (August) number.



FIG. 5.—FANCY BUTTONS OF JET OR CUT STEEL FOR THE BACK OF A SKIRT.

Beautiful Pictures of Children.

Painted by Famous Artists.



"AMOR."

From a painting by Martin.

fully as mischievous as she is, feels that he deserves punishment too. See his expression of contrition! "Butter wouldn't melt in his mouth," as they say in some parts of the country. But don't trust him; there is no dog on earth that can look as meek and at the same time plan as many "monkeyshines" as a fox-terrier.

Does not "Little Mother Hubbard" look sweet and demure as she sits up so straight in her high-backed chair, just as Grandma

ALL women, and a great many men too, love to look at pictures of pretty children. And when the "counterfeit presentments" of these little ones are painted by some great artist, who by his genius gives a touch of originality to what might otherwise, perhaps, appear commonplace, that pleasure is doubled. Our illustrations were reproduced directly from photographs of the works of well-known figure painters and are about as attractive exemplar of their class as the art world has to offer. Could anything be more roguish than the expression of the infantile Cupid as he aims straight at your heart? He has found out by intuition the weak spots in your armor and his arrow never misses its mark.

Look at "Little Miss Sulks" as she sits in the corner "In Disgrace." Her playfellow, the small fox-terrier, who is



"YOUNG MOTHER HUBBARD."

From a painting by Leslie.

did when she was a little girl? Her quaint poke bonnet, ruffled collar and short sleeves were the sort of "best" dress that Grandma used to look so pretty in, more than half a century ago. The dear little puppy evidently does not concern himself greatly about the bones that the original Mother Hubbard's canine of the nursery rhyme was invariably disappointed in getting. His youthful mistress does not even look as if she could reach the key-hole of the cupboard, so it would not matter much, after all, if "when she got there, the cupboard was bare."

It is not the easiest thing in the world to paint the portrait of a child. The little sitter gets tired after the first few minutes and has to be amused, and to the average man, whether of artistic or commonplace proclivities, the faculty of keeping little ones entertained, and therefore good natured and looking their best, is a lost art. Mothers have this ability invariably, as Mrs. Brown- ing so beautifully expresses it in "Aurora Leigh:"

Women know

*The way to rear up children to be just;
They know a simple, merry, tender knack
Of tying sashes, fitting baby shoes,
And stringing pretty words that make no sense,
And kissing full sense into empty words;
Which things are corals to cut life upon,
Although such trifles.*

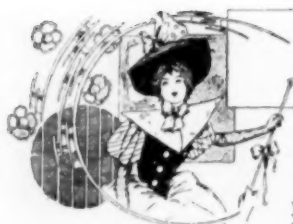
The truth is that the art of amusing children is as rare and as special an endowment of nature as a fine ear for music or a deft touch with the brush. Moreover it is an art of comparatively recent invention. There are, of course, men who are quite at home with a long-clothes baby in their arms, just as there are men who can do worsted work, or who can select their wives' gowns and bonnets; but the ordeal to the average male, is apt to be exceedingly wearisome after the first twenty minutes or so, and he is prone to grow discouraged and think he is blessed with the worst boys and girls in Christendom. After such an experience he no longer wonders what on earth his wife does every day, and how she can be so tired in the evenings when she has only a little house work and the care of the children to occupy herself with from a morning until night.

BRUNSON CLARK.



"IN DISGRACE."

From a painting by Barber.



Why We Fail.

WE have nearly reached the "silly season" of the year when correspondence upon all sorts of irrelevant problems usually flourishes, so what say you to the question: "Why women fail?" Why—to be more explicit—do we see so many women disappointed with their lives?

I think that one type of mind would give as a reason that women lack method, alleging that they are incapable of forming a definite plan of action for the gaining of their hearts' desire, and of sticking to it through thick and thin; given a surprise, a sudden loss of temper, and away goes the result of months of careful self-repression and maneuvering. Or it may be said that we fail because we set out upon undertakings without counting the cost; in other words, we want "to eat our cake and have it." It is vain to hope for love without sorrow, fame without hard work, marriage without responsibility, or popularity without envy. For such bliss as we may win we must make up our minds to pay the allotted price. Another answer might be: "Women fail because they lack backbone—they 'give in' to opposition." Conciliation deliberately adopted, concessions made out of policy, and measured by sense of justice, may—and usually do—mark the strong mind destined to ultimate triumph; but the reed-like disposition that suffers itself to be swayed or broken by every wind that blows with sufficient roughness is foredoomed to ignominious trampling down. And do not some fail because they know not what they want? "Aimless wandering in search of unknown good is the refinement of pessimism," says a brilliant woman of the day. There are those, too, who fail because their light minds cannot remain towards their goal, but must go fluttering off to every flower by the way. Again, some aim too high—would that they were more numerous! Did not the humorist say: "The man who climbs a tree to get at the moon is a fool, of course; but he is nobler in his folly in his tree-top than if he had loved something in the mud, and won it by groveling?" Besides, who can be sure that she is aiming too high? It may be that "the star of the unconquered will" is as powerful as of old. Nevertheless, there are many failures; and the reasons for their disappointments are far more numerous than I have indicated. Every woman of us wants, in a supreme degree, some one thing. If it be hers, all the storms of life beat upon her as a rock. If she be still seeking it vainly, or it has passed beyond her reach, is the failure her own fault? The answer to this question would epitomize many a life.

JULIA MARSDEN.

Our western readers should remember that they can save time and get their patterns much quicker by sending to our Chicago office, 189 Fifth Ave., where all pattern orders receive the same prompt attention that they do in our New York office. Patterns are mailed the same day the order is received, and a full stock of our designs is kept constantly on hand to supply all demands.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5558
FOR WASH FABRICS, SILKS OR LIGHT WOOLENS.

See description in opposite column.

Good Manners.

GOOD manners are not always the best manners.

A lapse from the conventions is sometimes the truest breeding. Politeness is charity.

The trite finger-bowl incident, wherein the tactful host promptly followed the example of an unsophisticated guest and drank from his finger-bowl, is not too threadbare to point a moral and adorn a tale.

Consideration for others is the key-note of good manners. If a guest is more comfortable to be let alone and not bothered with attentions, why, let him alone—nor be too solicitous as to the use he makes of his liberty.

A laborious entertainer makes the entertainment a burden.

Nor should the guest be less considerate. Frequent judicious effacing of himself is salutary to the comfort of the host.

The apology habit is founded on meretricious politeness. Be chary of apologies for petty shortcomings or for things you manifestly could not avert. Constant graceful discounting or waiving of causes for such excuses is a strain upon one's neighbor's ingenuity. What if your room is untidy or your roast over-done—don't bore with apologies. Give your guest credit for wit enough to appreciate that your taste and intentions were all right, anyhow.

Too much politeness is no politeness. The excessive gallantry of the man who springs to his feet in the drawing-room every time a lady changes her base is an unmitigated nuisance and freedom-restricter. Even the most remote woman is cautious of budging under such circumstances.

The woman who virtually discounts or challenges every flattering speech made to her is less a lady than she who accepts each graciously, thereby throwing no discredit upon the taste or kind intentions of the perpetrator.

To keep a dinner waiting because everybody is too polite to lead the way is injustice.

Conventional "good manners" are oftentimes more honored in the breach than in the observance.

MISSSES' COSTUME.

No. 5558.

This dainty frock may be made of cashmere, serge, challie or all light weight woolen materials, any desired silk, or gingham, organdie, lawn, etc. The bodice is especially pretty and becoming to youthful figures. It is cut with a full front, blousing gracefully at the waist line and gathered into a pointed yoke both back and front. The neck is cut out in a very slight V shape and edged with a tiny ruffle of lace. All-over lace appliqué and velvet ribbon and lace edging trim the yoke and border the jaunty bolero jacket. The sleeves are very stylish being tight-fitting for almost their whole length, but adorned at the shoulders with small puffs laid in three pleats at the lower edge. The skirt that completes this handsome costume is cut with a gored front and gathered back and is fitted on the hips by darts. It is stylishly trimmed with a lace edged ruffle of the material, a band of insertion and rows of velvet ribbon.

No. 5558.—Misses' Costume (having Four-Gored Skirt, and with Waist perforated for Low Neck), requires for medium size, 6 yards material 36 inches wide. Lining required, 5½ yards; insertion represented, 7½ yards; narrow edging, 13 yards; velvet ribbon, 14 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

Smart Neckwear.

The Latest Designs in Ascots, Bows, String Ties, Stocks, etc.

If your necktie be not of the correct cut and material it matters little how smart your shirt waist or plaid skirt may be, you



FIG. 1.—THE LATEST NOVELTY.

are at once stamped by people who know "what is what" as being hopelessly behind the times. It has always been our aim to keep our readers up-to-date in every department of dress, so this month we show you a page of the fashionable neckwear that is popular this season. All sorts of ties are to be worn; bows, Ascots, string ties and several fancy novelties that are almost impossible to classify. These latter are intended to go

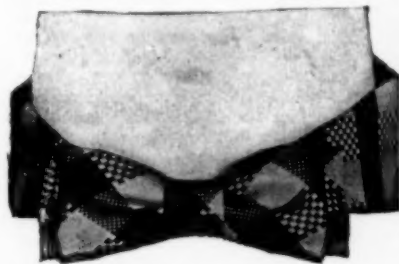


FIG. 2.—PIQUE STOCK AND PLAID TIE.

with dressy gowns of lawn, organdie, etc., or the fussy, tucked, ruffled, or corded taffeta silk waists of all shades of the rainbow so dear to the heart of the summer girl. Four-in-hand ties seem to have gone

entirely out of style and are not shown by the smartest haberdashers. They are still kept in stock, of course, for some people are conservative and still ask for them, but their vogue is over and they are no longer smiled upon by Dame Fashion.

Our first illustration shows one of the novelties of the season. This is a

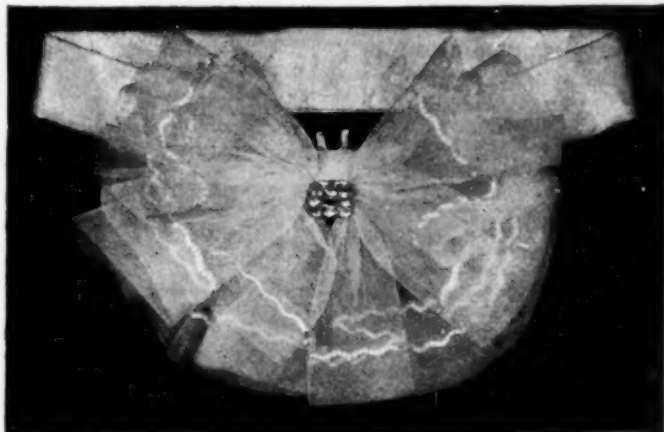


FIG. 3.—LACE TIE FOR DRESSY SILK WAISTS.

They may be worn with a stock of the same silk with one of the stylish tiny linen or lace-trimmed lawn collars giving an edging of white around the neck, or the stock may be dispensed with and the tie used with any sort of collar preferred.

Fig. 2, is a mode that it is predicted will be all the rage this coming season. The illustration shows the well cut piqué stock that was so stylish last summer and a particularly natty bow tie of plaid washable material. Plaids of all sorts will be very much favored for neckwear as they are so "sporty" as the golf girl expresses it. The great prevalence of outdoor sports has made designs of this class very popular with the "smart set."

Fig. 3, is a model of a totally different class. It is a lovely bow of pleated lace fastened in the centre with a smart little rhinestone buckle, and should be worn with dressy silk shirt waists, or those of lace trimmed lawn. It is not suited to the severe simplicity of gingham or piqué when unadorned with embroideries.

Fig. 4 is so smart and neat that it is sure to become a favorite. Piqué is the material of the season and ties of the same fabric are especially jaunty.

Fig. 5 is another design for "dressy" wear. The pretty butterfly bow, edged with ribbon of a contrasting shade, and the well-fitting satin stock are sure to appeal to the woman who likes to have her neck both stylishly and becomingly dressed.

Fig. 6 shows an Ascot of striped silk that is the proper thing for either ladies' or mens' wear. These ties may be purchased already made-up, or, which is much smarter, they may be arranged each time they are worn and the folds held in place by a jaunty sporting pin, a tiny gold whip, golf club, etc. These Ascots are worn by ladies either with a piqué stock or white linen collar. They are made of striped or plain silks, or satins, but are considered a bit smarter for country wear, at any rate, if of washable materials. They are the favorite tie for golf players.

For these designs thanks are due to the Altman Summer Neckwear Co., (wholesale), Broadway, New York City.



FIG. 4.—A JAUNTY PIQUE TIE.



FIG. 5.—SATIN STOCK AND BUTTERFLY BOW.



FIG. 6.—A SMART STRIPED ASCOT.

What is Your Fortune?

The Future Foretold by the Grounds in a Tea Cup.



the most "parlor tricks"—as fashionable accomplishments have been irreverently called—at her fingers' ends, is the one who wins the crown of popularity nine times out of ten.

A famous philosopher once said that curiosity in some form or other was, perhaps, the very strongest trait of human nature. And if there is one thing above all others about which we are inquisitive it is the future. Now the modern belle has cleverly taken advantage of this characteristic to enhance her favor with both mankind and womankind too, for she no longer scorns to curry favor with her own sex. The best type of society girl is a "woman's woman" as well as a "man's woman." And very mysterious and fascinating this sybil looks as she reads your good or evil fortune in position of the cards, or tells the assembled company your besetting sins, as well as your more amiable traits of character, from the lines in your hands. More mysterious still, she foretells your whole future by a glance at the grounds in your tea cup. This last "science" has become a great fad of late and is the source of a deal of amusement at afternoon teas, robbing those formal, but necessary functions of much of the dulness that has crept into them during the last few years. "There's nothing in it," declare the sceptics, "it is just tomfoolishness." You're wrong there, Madame or Monsieur who invariably frowns on all pastimes unless intellectual. There is any amount of innocent fun, there are untold opportunities for those mild flirtations that are such a temptation to even the most strictly chaperoned girl, and perhaps, after all, there may be some mystic power in the weird, uncanny looking tea leaves that will help us to wrest a few secrets from the impenetrable future. Who can tell? "There are more strange things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," hundreds of years ago, Shakespeare made Hamlet declare, and the saying has not been disproved to this day. We don't know quite as much as we think we do, and we never shall, conceit always runs ahead of knowledge.

THE modern society girl is a wonderful person, a sort of "Jack of all trades," only for "trades" you must read amusements. The rule of the cold, statuesque beauty who carried everything before her by the mere power of her loveliness is long gone by. Men have voted her "dead slow" and passed her over in favor of her more vivacious, if less classically handsome, sister. Your present day carpet knight wants to be amused, and the girl with

Brew the tea in a teapot without a strainer or put a spoonful of tea in the cup itself and pour the hot water upon it. The tea must then be all sipped but a few drops which serve to keep the grounds in circulation. The cup must then be whirled about three times, then turned into the saucer and turned again three times. The fortune teller then raises the cup and begins the reading.

The lover, man or woman, is represented by a number of dots in which one figure stands separate. Two side by side mean an engagement, while three show marriage. An offer of marriage is shown by a kneeling figure in the cup. A group or groups of dots settled three in a row, mean a prospect of acceptance. Without them the lover has no chance.

Three large dots in the shape of a parallelogram should be watched. These mean illness, bad news, or loss of money. Three large dots in triangular shape mean just the contrary—good news, good fortune and good health.

If you are awaiting a letter the following signs will tell you just what to expect. Four dots in square form tell of an im-

portant letter. A dot within the square or just outside, means something in the letter which you will like to hear. Or something you will want to receive, as money. Small flakes within the square or near it, indicate bad news in the epistle.

If you wish for something very much indeed, three dots in the form of a triangle, bid you hope. The wish is about to come true. If you are hoping for, or dreading, a long journey, watch out for a long line of tiny dots extending half around the cup.

A group of dots and figures near the terminus of the line indicates that you will be greeted by a mass meeting, or a very large company of friends upon your arrival.

Very large dots in a line, warn you that many trials and difficulties may be expected. If these are mixed with fine dots, you will encounter disagreeable people and confusion.

Tears to be shed for one cause or another are represented by drops of tea in the bottom of the cup. A clean rim to the cup means a quiet, happy, fortunate and prosperous existence. Look out for a leaf which folds over the rim. This indicates that you are likely to encounter soon something which will prove available.

The different shapes of leaves indicate


repetitively men, women and garments. A long, hard leaf shows a man in the case. Small leaves or even points upon the long leaf take the form of his silk hat, walking stick, boots, etc. A woman is indicated by a broader leaf of a paler shade. She is often distinguished by her wide skirts, her bonnet, parasol, etc.

To ascertain whether or not these two are friends or enemies examine the space about them. If it is filled with tiny dots or flakes thickly settled they are hostile. If the space be clear and no dots appear immediately about them they are friends.



Copyright, 1894, by B. J. Falk, N. Y.

"What is your fortune my pretty maid?"
 "My face is my fortune, sir," she said.
 "Then I'll not go with you, my pretty maid."
 "Nobody asked you, sir," she said.



Sketches From Paris.

PARIS, May 2, 1899.

I SUPPOSE nearly everybody has heard the anecdote about the old Scotch minister and his tirade against the fashions of the day, but it is so good that I can't resist repeating it. Well, this worthy divine being anxious to put a check to the frivolity of the members of his congregation—the women, of course, who ever heard of a Scotchman being frivolous in his own country?—labored much in his discourse against many and various indulgences in general, and against the wickedness of fine clothes in particular. His own town, he declared, with great emphasis, got its fashions from Edinburgh, Edinburgh from London, London from Paris, and Paris from *the devil*. Whether or not this was true of the days of our worthy dominie, history keeps a discreet silence, but this present year of grace must certainly disclaim even the remotest suggestion of satanic origin for its modes—most of them, that is.

Never was the "City of fashion" more lovely than it is at the present moment with its chestnut trees all in full bloom in the boulevards and avenues, and its women arrayed in the most becoming and elegant toilettes.

The diversity of style depicted on this page is as varied as true French fashions always are. To take the topmost hat of the centre group. The brim and crown are of cream gathered tulle, ornamented with two shades of green straw bands; at the side is a twisted bow of this ribbon straw and pink roses. The second hat is of gathered black tulle mounted on rows of violet straw, while in front are cream paradise feathers spreading out from bunches of violets, and tulle. The third hat is a Directoire, the crown in black taffeta, the brim lined with white silk, and pink moss roses resting on the hair. Two black jet spangled quills spring from the centre of the front.

Some very stylish novelties are displayed in the group in the lower left-hand corner. The charming hat is of pale gray straw, the crown strapped with white silk piping, the brim faced smoothly with gray velvet and trimmed underneath at the side front with a great cluster of pink moss roses. A bunch of black tips falls gracefully over the edge of the hat and gives a very striking appearance to the *chapeau*. The pretty boa is composed of shaded pink chiffon, shirred in a curious way to form a petal effect. It is called the "Rose-leaf." The dainty parasol is a most expensive novelty indeed, being made of white silk, edged

with tiny pink roses and trimmed with an appliqué of black lace.

One of the very newest cravats that give such a finished appearance to the costumes of fair *Parisiennes* is also displayed in this group. It consists of the most fashionable of silk collars adorned with lace appliqué and a bow and ends of pleated chiffon with similar garnitures.

Isn't that a stunning hat that is illustrated in the upper right-hand corner? It is composed of mauve tulle with pale pink roses and black paradise plumes and tied coquettishly under the chin by wide strings of the tulle. By the way, a great many of our loveliest spring hats are made with these strings and many French ladies have adopted them with most delightful effect. But our milliners tell me that this fashion will hardly cross the Atlantic, "Americans are so conservative." Think of my countrywomen, of all others, being called "conservative," yet so it is. Truth is stranger than fiction. Just below this picture is shown another attractive "neck rigging." A modishly shaped silk collar with sailor knot of the same material, all made of cherry colored taffeta, edged with a fine pleating of very narrow white ribbon.

Besides keeping my eyes open at all fashionable functions I have just been making a round of the great modistes and have thus learned many things of importance to the woman who takes an interest in the modes, and what woman does not? At Laferriere's they told me that one of the newest modes of trimming the fancy bodice is to overlay it with broad, handsome insertion lace, either partially or entirely, and over this dispose bands, revers, and other arrangements of velvet. Sometimes the lace forms a yoke and narrow vest, and the velvet forms a berth round the corsage, and trails off into decreasing bands running down the vest. Insertions are also used in brace fashion from the shoulders, the front caught across with velvet bows over pleatings of chiffon or other ethereal material.

Taffeta and foulard, much patterned with white, will be exceedingly fashionable this summer, and a dainty hyacinth-blue had points of lace radiating from the waist, and forming a lace yoke to the top of the skirt, the bodice, slightly pouched in front, and with a close-fitting back, has points radiating from the neck and connected by heliotrope ribbon velvet of narrow width, which is threaded in and out of the lace.

A black and white foulard, destined as a model to be copied in many colorings, has an exquisite insertion of point de Venise with the mellowed tone of old lace, and this is arranged to outline a quaint square of corded white silk, and to run down each side, and continue on the skirt quite to the hem, thus imparting a princesse style of cut to the gown. The new circular and seamless robes of voile, embroidered and appliquéd with lace, are simply lovely, and many cost only a small sum, while others range from a hundred to two hundred and fifty francs.

Tunics, overskirts, and draperies are conspicuous on all the new dresses. Renaissance lace forms princesse tunics, pinafore over-bodices, coats, boleros, and piecements for trimming, and lace of every description will figure largely on every item of the summer outfit. As yet there is a great difference of opinion as to which black silk will be fashionable this season, for there is usually one particular type favored; but the new moirés are so delightful that they only need to be seen, and moiré, when well watered, is so attractive.

E. Y. V.



A Chic Hat.



SILK COLLAR AND TIE.



FRENCH MILLINERY.



A GROUP OF FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES.

of shaded pink chiffon, shirred in a curious way to form a petal effect. It is called the "Rose-leaf." The dainty parasol is a most expensive novelty indeed, being made of white silk, edged

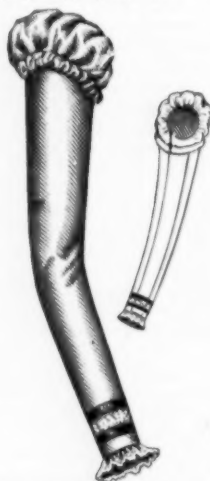
Particularly for Dressmakers.



THE tailor-made fashions for cloth gowns have this season carried everything before them and there is an apparently endless variety of those short, *chic* jackets which are universally worn by smart women. Stitching and braiding, tucks and cordings, how the dressmakers must detest them, and how fashionable they are? One rarely sees a cloth gown which is not stitched or strapped in the most elaborate manner, and the silk waists to wear with cloth costumes are invariably tucked or corded.

THIN gowns of organdie, swiss, lawn, etc., will be worn flounced, and here tucks, insertions, and lace edgings will be indispensable. The sheath skirt is so very unbecoming to some figures that modistes are using appliqué points of lace, sequined chiffon, or mitred vandykes of lace edging to fall from the waist. Sometimes these are elongated into a tunic, or three to five will run almost to the hem of the skirt. Very simple yet *chic* toilettes can be arranged in black, gray, fawn, or other neutral tints, keeping the touches of color for petticoat, tie, or stock, and relief tint in the toque or hat.

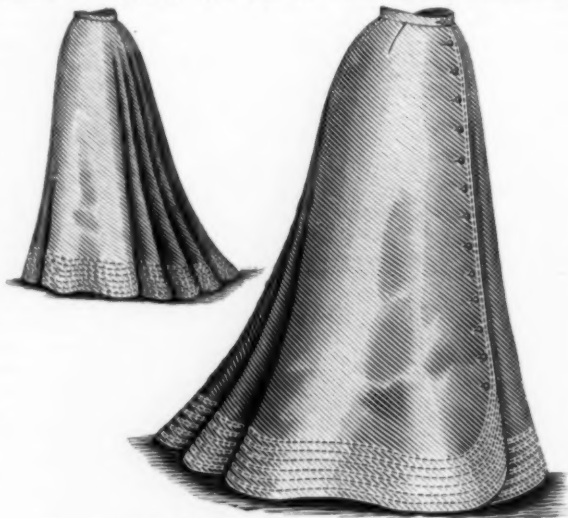
EXCEEDINGLY stylish is the new jet passementerie, both in black and colors. It is of a



McCall Pattern No. 5559

No. 5559.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or 1 yard 48 inches wide. Lining required, $\frac{7}{8}$ yard; velvet ribbon represented, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; insertion, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; lace, 1 yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5564

No. 5564.—LADIES' TWO-PIECE SKIRT (closing at left side, with Sweep or Round Length), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons, 14. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

very open design, and has no background. All the patterns are so arranged that short groups or pieces are detachable, and can be used in motif fashion to cover yokes, vests, and revers, or to fasten down flounces, etc., at intervals.

CRUSH belts have apparently had their day, and belts are now of the dress material, excessively narrow, and covered or edged by rows of stitching. Even velvet belts are stitched all over, and are rarely more than one and a-half inches wide, but the buckle is smart, and accords with the decorations on the gown.

COLLAR-BANDS are high, like shaped stocks, and curve upwards behind the ears, and fit closely in a manner suggesting much discomfort in warm weather.

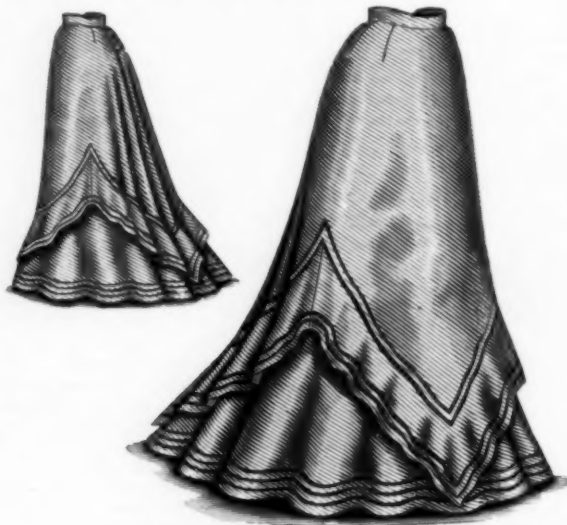
SOME very lovely and stylish waists just imported from Paris are made of bands of lace divided by bands of the same width of crepon; through the lace alone a colored foundation is visible.

These are made in colored crepon with white or cream-colored lace, but black crepon with black lace over a colored lining looks far better. The bands are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and are placed perpendicularly, while the bands of the sleeves are horizontal. On this style of bodice little trimming is required, a simple lace ruffle at the short elbow sleeves and throat being all that is needed.

THE demand for lace as a trimming and as entire dresses has hardly before been equalled, and most of the very pretty thin materials we are destined to

wear this summer will be trimmed with it and it will often be powdered with tiny paillettes. Evening gowns in thin materials, and in satins and silks, are being liberally trimmed with wreaths and trails of flowers, composed of quilled net and crepe or chiffon intermingled with lace appliques. Irish point, swiss, and very fine nainsook embroideries, mingled with Valenciennes, medallions, fleur-de-lys, and scalloped edges ornament the so-called washing materials. Black creponette is as useful as the new corded crepons. There is a silk warped material after the order of Henrietta cloth, and there is some French mohair whipcord, and Scotch tweeds, trimmed and many varieties in camel's-hair, serge, with chenille gimps. White veilings, thin silks, soft fancy satins are many of them scattered over with tiny flowers or stripes. There are black and white mix-

tures in pretty well every kind of dress material.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5567

No. 5567.—LADIES' ONE-PIECE SKIRT (having Two Shaped Circular Flounces attached and with Sweep or Round Length,) requires for medium size, $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; velvet ribbon, $32\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall's No. 5566

No. 5566.—MISS-ES' AND GIRLS' BISHOP SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide or $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 36 inches wide. Lining required, $\frac{7}{8}$ yard; velvet ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Dress, 5575—Guimpe, 5048

GIRLS' GUIMPE DRESS.—Pale blue lawn, trimmed with embroidery beading threaded with light blue satin ribbon, was used to make this lovely summer frock. The waist has a full blouse front, cut out in a low round neck bordered by a very handsome pertna of the material, trimmed with ribbon beading and lace. Dainty ruffles, ornamented to correspond, fall over the sleeves of the white lawn guimpe. The full straight skirt is sewed on to the waist, the seam being concealed by a jaunty belt of the ribbon beading. All kinds of wash fabrics, taffeta, China silk, cashmere or challie can be used for this design.

No. 5575.—Girls' Guimpe Dress, requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Beading represented, $10\frac{3}{4}$ yards; velvet ribbon, $13\frac{1}{4}$ yards; lace edging, 5 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.

No. 5048.—Girls' and Child's Guimpe, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Price, 10 cents.

MISSES' WRAPPER.—No. 5557.

This design is appropriate for either woolens, silks or wash fabrics. Our model is of blue and white challie with garnitures of velvet. The front has its fulness arranged in tucks for a short distance below the neck on each side of the closing to simulate a yoke. The sides are fitted, but the back is laid in tucks at the shoulders to correspond with the front and from thence the fulness falls unconfined to the feet. The sleeves are in the modified bishop style. They have a graceful amount of fulness at the shoulders and are gathered at the hands into narrow wristbands of velvet prettily finished by lace ruffles. A comfortable rolling collar of the velvet completes the neck. Ties of velvet ribbon confine the fulness at the waist.

No. 5557.—Misses' Wrapper, requires for medium size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; velvet ribbon, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; ribbon, 3 yards; narrow edging, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards; wide lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

Facts About Thimbles.



THE manufacture of thimbles is simple enough. Dies of different sizes are used, into which the metal, whether gold, silver, or steel is pressed. The semi-perforations, finishing and polishing or tempering, are done afterwards. The best thimbles are said to be made in France.

The first thimble seen in England was made in London less than 200 years ago by a metal worker named John Lofting. He acquired a large fortune and great fame in the manufacture of the new accessory to the needleworker's art. The implement was at first called a thumb-bell, and was worn on the thumb. Lofting's thimbles were made of either iron or brass, and specimens of them are extant, many of which are preserved as heirlooms. Gold, silver, iron, ivory, steel, pearl, celluloid, and sometimes glass, are utilized in making thimbles nowadays.

In China the ladies of high class use very dainty thimbles. Some are carved from enormous pearls, with bands of fine gold, on which are engraved all sorts of fantastic things, the etchings of which serve for catching the needle, as the holes of the outside barbarian thimbles do. The thimble always has a mother-of-pearl case. With the thimble the Chinese lady always has a delicate pair of scissors of the finest steel, in a sheath of pearl, and a pearl needle-case. The articles are all enclosed in an exquisitely inlaid case of the purest mother-of-pearl.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5557



SOMETIMES it takes more art to make a good listener than a good conversationalist. But whether or no conversation is one of the lost arts, it is undeniable that listening is fast becoming one of them. Someone has said, "We have no manners now." It is an exaggeration, of course, but there is a germ of truth in it, and nothing illustrates it better than the growing inability to listen. "Lips that can wait and eyes that do not wander" form part of the stock-in-trade of manners that "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" deems necessary for a well-bred person, and are not these the rarest of qualities? Everyone must have talked to people who look out of the window and let their eyes take in every passing event, or look round them and study the dress of their neighbors; to people who are in such haste to cap your story or your experience with one of their own, or more irritating still, with one of their aunt's, that they cannot wait till you have reached the point before they break in and spoil it; to people who, though they let you say to the end of your say, nevertheless make it quite apparent that they have all the time been thinking of something else by bursting in the moment you stop with an utterly irrelevant remark; to people who ejaculate "Just fancy!" "How nice!" "Did you?" at regular intervals, till you hardly dare pause to take breath, so maddening do these punctuations become.

Listening is, in fact, an art, and one which is worthy of cultivation. It is not given to all to be brilliant talkers, but all might be good listeners by the observance of a few simple principles of good breeding. One person's idea of listening is to stare intently into the speaker's face; another's is to avoid any meeting of the eyes. Both methods are disconcerting to the speaker, and almost as bad as letting the eyes wander. The person who listens with quiet down-dropped eyes, occasionally raised to meet an answering gleam, is the person to encourage a talker. It is said that Mme. Récamier "listened divinely." What was her art, one wonders? It is easier to say what it was not, but it must have included the Professor's two requisites, "lips that can wait, and eyes that do not wander." It may, perhaps, be objected that the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was hardly the person to lay down rules for listening; he could not have known anything of the practice, for it is clear that he monopolized the talk. But, on the other hand, the talker must

be the best judge of what kind of listening inspires him most, for it is as impossible for a talker to do himself justice when he has a bad listener, as it is for an artist to do his best for an unappreciative public.

A lady known to the writer was once called upon at very short notice to give a Bible lesson to a small class of working men. She afterwards said that, though she had never done it before, and was at first so nervous that she could hardly speak coherently, yet the intelligence and earnestness with which the men listened so inspired her that she found herself becoming almost eloquent; points which had not occurred to her during her hurried preparation sprang to her mind, and she felt herself that she was speaking well and luminously. The manner in which the men thanked her at the close was enough to convince her that she had succeeded, but, as she said, "It was more their doing than mine."

The role of the listener, then, is clearly as important as that of the talker. Almost everyone enjoys good talk, and if we will only realize that it is largely the listener who makes the talker, it is possible for every one of us to do our share towards increasing "that best of social joys," as someone has called conversation.

But some may say, "All this is very well if there is anything worth listening to, but what becomes of the art if you are called upon to listen to mere aimless chatter." It would be useless to deny that all these cases are common enough, but "manners is manners" as Joe Gargery said, and here we have ample scope for them.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

No. 5588.

Pale blue chambray with trimmings of lace and insertion were used to make this comfortable and pretty wrapper. The pattern is cut with fitted sides and back, but the front fulness is gathered into the neck and hangs from thence in graceful folds to the feet. The closing is formed in the centre front with white pearl buttons and buttonholes. At the bust two rows of insertion run straight across the front in the fashionable manner and form a most effective trimming. The neck is finished by a very pretty rolling collar, trimmed with a band of insertion and edged with a narrow ruffle of lace. The sleeves have very little fulness at the shoulders and are adorned at the tops by stylish lace-edged epaulettes. Two rows of insertion, put on in a very novel and pretty fashion in the front, trim the bottom of the skirt. Gingham, lawn, madras, all varieties of wash materials, China and taffeta silks, challie, cashmere or flannel may be used for the development of this design and it may be made up either with or without the waist lining.

No. 5588.—Ladies' Tea Gown or Wrapper (having Two Styles of Sleeves, and with Sweep or Round Length), requires for medium size, $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards; insertion represented, 15 yards; lace edging, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards; buttons, 24. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



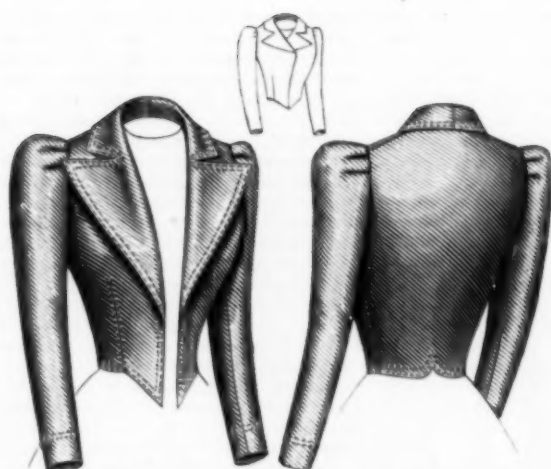
McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5588

A Dainty Summer Wrapper.

See description in opposite column.

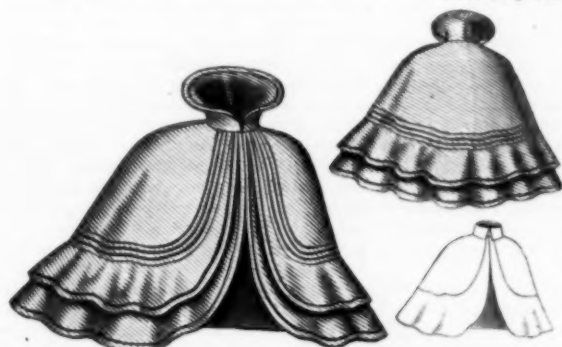
Don't Shop by Gaslight.

THIS folly should never be committed by a wise housekeeper. Goods often look extremely deceptive by an artificial light. Generally speaking, things appear twice as well by gaslight as by daylight, and, consequently, the woman who shops in the evening is laying up for herself a store of disappointment. The only exception to this rule should, of course, be made when the articles bought are clothing to be worn at night. It is impossible to match pinks, yellows, heliotropes, and other delicate tones in any but the light in which they are to be worn, as they will be found to vary considerably between day and artificial light. Many of the large stores have a room set apart for the convenience of ladies who, while shopping during the day, wish to match shades to be worn at night. In these rooms artificial light is always used.



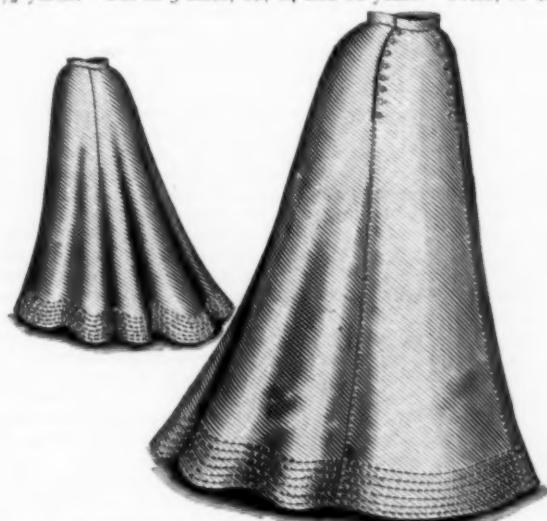
McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5585

No. 5585.—LADIES' ETON JACKET, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 3 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



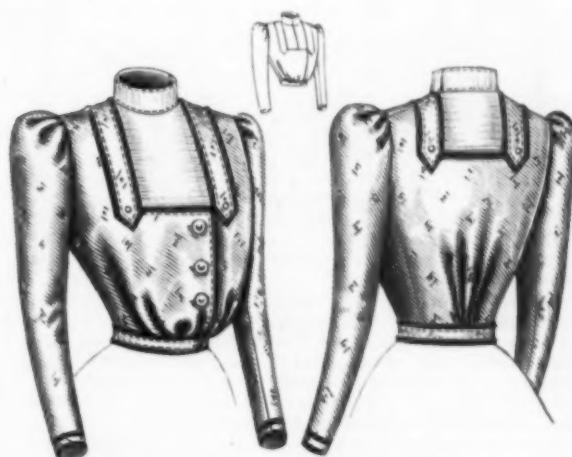
McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5583

No. 5583.—MISSSES' CAPE (with one or two Circular Flounces), requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. Narrow braid represented, $15\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 10 cts.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5579

No. 5579.—LADIES' HABIT-FITTING FOUR-GORED SKIRT (with or without Sweep), requires for medium size, 5 yards material 24 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards; buttons, 16. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5576

No. 5576.—LADIES' WAIST, (with or without Detachable Chemisette,) requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; velvet ribbon represented, $6\frac{1}{8}$ yards; buttons, 7. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5584

No. 5584.—LADIES' NIGHT GOWN OR LOUNGING ROBE, requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, 1 yard; lace, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards; buttons, 15. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



.. OUR .. SHORT STORY

The Pretty Girl.

I.

[I is a little difficult to know what to do with yourself when you have more money than you want, even though you are twenty-one and can still expend a vast amount in the profitable purchase of experience. Doubtless, my patrimony was impoverished to some extent by the careless manner in which I had sought after wisdom for the last two years; but the results of the search failed to give me any satisfaction whatever.

One morning, as I came slowly down the Law Court steps for my daily walk a girl tripped merrily towards me. She made no impression upon me at the time. The next morning she carried something like an elongated warming-pan, which I supposed to be a banjo. Perhaps I regarded it rather lingeringly, for the girl glanced up, and swiftly went upon her way. At intervals I found myself wondering what colored eyes she had. The next time we met I noticed her hair was a soft brown, and her eyes of the clearest, tenderest hue to match. At other times further details obtruded themselves on my somewhat wistful vision. The brown hair was surmounted by a dainty little hat in which were two feathers sticking up provokingly, like Mercury's wings. As the weather was very warm, she did not require a jacket, but wore a pink shirt waist, which lent a reflected tint to her soft cheek. The rest of her attire altogether escaped my scrutiny or powers of description. All I knew was that it seemed just what it ought to be. Her little feet bore her along so trippingly that the only way I could contrive to take in these details was to wait by one gate of the Law Courts until I saw her enter at the other, and then descend the steps as slowly as possible. When we met (this always happened one-third of the distance from my end and two-thirds from hers) she flashed past me with such bewildering speed that I could not help wishing something would happen to check her mad career.

Something did happen at last. One blessed morning, as I descended the fourth terrace I found that the unknown girl was just coming up the first. A stumble on my part caused her not to take heed as to her own footsteps. She struck her little foot against one of the steps, and fell with both hands on the top of the terrace, the banjo case gaily going bumpety-bump, bumpety-bump, until it reached the bottom. The girl rose from her knees ruefully holding out her little hands. Her dainty gloves were dusty and rubbed by the rough stone. For a moment we stood gazing at each other in silence. I did not know what to do, or whether I had better do anything at all, until I chanced to notice that the banjo case had been battered open, and that some mysterious little books, two pencils, a piece of india rubber, a parcel of sandwiches,—one had burst through the paper—three hairpins, a piece of ribbon, two biscuits, an official-looking "Blue Book," a fragment of what is technically known as "plain sewing," and several other articles reposed in a disorderly group upon the path.

"Allow me," I said hastily, "to repair the damage occasioned by my stupidity." As a matter of fact I had not been stupid; but under the glance of those bright eyes it seemed to me that in dragging the banjo case's miscellaneous contents to the light of day I was guilty of a gross breach of propriety. If I put one blessed thing into the banjo case some demon of perversity immediately inspired four others to come out, and I might have continued this vain struggle for the rest of my life, had not a sweet voice remarked, "I am very much obliged to you indeed, but don't you think I had better help you?"

With her help the banjo case was very quickly closed. Its capacious interior had swallowed up everything, and it lay on the ground with the air of a cormorant which has over-

eaten itself and is sleepily conscious of the fact. Whilst endeavoring to pack the things into it I had noticed on the cover of one of the books the words, "Rivers' Shorthand School." It immediately occurred to me, that for some reason known only to herself, this bright beautiful girl was enduring the martyrdom (it is a very common one in the nineteenth century) of learning what is mis-called shorthand—that system of dots and dashes and curves and irresponsible tadpole-like squiggles, supposed to be easier to read than ordinary copperplate, but which is, as I afterwards found out, a demoniacal invention calculated to destroy the reason of ninety-nine men out of a hundred and kill the hundredth.

I picked up the banjo case and handed it to the girl. If this thing had been a story in a book instead of really happening, I should have raised my hat with airy grace, tucked the banjo case under my arm, and accompanied the unknown to the Shorthand School, as a matter of course. It seemed to me, however, that the girl would think me a cad if I presumed upon this chance opportunity of making her acquaintance. It was the hardest thing in the world to do nothing; but I did it, simply continuing my way at a rate which implied that my one object in life was to reach the gate in two seconds.

When I turned to look round, the girl still stood on the top-most terrace dusting her gloved hands. Had it not been for that parting glance, I should probably have avoided the Law Courts in future and made my way to the river by another road. She moved through the iron gateway, and the world suddenly became gray, dull, worthless.

My mind was made up. I would go to the Shorthand School in poverty-stricken garb and learn that mystic art if it cost me my reason.

II.

"What d'you want?" he asked, sternly surveying my somewhat shabby tweed suit and disreputable-looking slouch hat.

If I had told the truth I should have said that the only inducement which could persuade me to face my aggressive, pimple-faced interrogator was the desire to know The Pretty Girl, who sat on the other side of the room looking at me with amused eyes, in which there was a faint gleam of recognition. She seemed puzzled to understand how the well-dressed youth of yesterday morning's adventure could have suddenly received so knockdown a blow at the hand of Fate as to necessitate his appearance in such humiliating garb; for I had carefully donned my oldest suit of clothes.

The pupils of Rivers' Shorthand School met in a rather long, low-ceiled, old room, up three pairs of stairs. I afterwards found that "Rivers" himself was as much an abstract creation as Sairey Gamp's Mrs. Harris; there did not exist anyone who had ever met this hypothetical personage face to face. Mr. Spinx (Spinx was the tyrant now interrogating me) conducted the lessons, took the money, and gave all receipts.

After some haggling with Spinx, in consideration of my poverty he agreed to allow me to remain as a pupil on the condition that I paid in advance for eight lessons.

"Any ordinary being," said Spinx contemptuously, "would learn shorthand in six; you are evidently from the country, and slower-witted than most people, so I will throw you in two more lessons if you buy your exercise-books from me."

At this insolent pity my youthful blood rose to boiling pitch. I was about to seize the overbearing pigmy by his lank hair and bump the back of his head against the blackboard, when I caught The Pretty Girl's eyes fixed upon me with friendly interest, and unhesitatingly accepted Spinx's magnificent offer. I think our aversion must have been mutual, for, after the preliminaries were arranged, Spinx put a number of questions to me skilfully adapted to wound my feelings. He obtained such contradictory replies, however, that for once in his life he was baffled, and positively disappointed when I handed him over the money for the lessons, at the same time anxiously insisting upon a receipt for the amount. "You will give me a receipt," I said simply, "won't you? I have always been told to get a receipt for everything; because, you see, when you come from the country, people are wicked enough to try to impose upon you."

Spinx was visibly annoyed at a simplicity which threatened to rob him of all ingenuity in tormenting me, but promptly handed over a receipt. I carefully put it in an old pocket-book, produced a stumpy pencil from my pocket, and announced that I was ready to begin.

"Now then, somebody," said Spinx rudely, "make room for this young gentleman."

The Pretty Girl sat nearest to Spinx, at the end of the row. She immediately perceived the situation, as Spinx stood in the middle of the room wondering where I was to sit, and motioned the other girls to move up nearer to the wall, thus making room for me beside her. "Mr. Spinx," she said decidedly, "if you don't mind, I think—"



Spinx evidently did mind very much, but a second glance at me seemed to reassure him. His manner implied. "Oh, I suppose the lout must sit somewhere; but he'll very soon get tired of shorthand, and we shall see him no more."

"Certainly," he said briskly; "anything you wish I shall be only too happy to do."

The Pretty Girl's manner underwent an instantaneous change. "I mentioned it," she said icily, "because it seemed to me, that having kept the new pupil standing so long it is but common courtesy to offer him a seat."

Spinx reddened to the tip of his hatchet-shaped nose; the other pupils tittered audibly.

There have been many forms of torture invented by the Spanish Inquisition, North American Indians, and various cannibal tribes; but of all the conceivable anguish under the sun, the first hour of a first shorthand lesson is the worst. I began by breaking the point of the pencil, for my clumsy fingers shook with agitation. A thin mark meant one thing and a thick mark another; if the mark turned to the right, it was intended for something else; if it turned to the left, it had another significance; if it turned both ways at once, a new light was thrown on the subject; and when it danced above the line of the copy-book it said one thing, modified it on coming down to the line, and referred to a totally different topic as it went through. To compensate for my sorrows, I sat within half a foot of The Pretty Girl, and became aware of an atmosphere of sympathy, which was probably evoked by my unconscious sighs. Then she spoke to me for the first time that morning. "If I were you, I would practice a little to-night," she said. "In a few days you will find it quite easy; don't be disheartened." I was not.

III.

It must not be imagined because I had descended into another sphere that I altogether lost sight of my former life. Indeed it seemed to me that it was absolutely necessary I should continue to mix with society a little, in order to escape from the revolting combinations of curves and angles which engrossed so much of my time during the day. After the second or third lesson, a blood-feud set in between Spinx and myself. I never looked at my tormentor without experiencing a strong desire to become a North American Indian and scalp him. The Pretty Girl said little to me except a cordial "good-morning" and "good-bye," but I noticed that when Spinx wanted to move me to another place, she uttered something aside which turned his complexion to the most livid green I had ever beheld on any human countenance.

One morning The Pretty Girl did not come to the Shorthand School for her customary lesson. On my way home all kinds of horrible forebodings oppressed me. Was it possible that she did not intend to take any more lessons?—that I should never see her again? In the midst of my perturbation, Perkins brought me a note from my cousin, Margaret Carter.

"MY DEAR DICK,"—it began in that familiar style which feminine cousins conceive to be their right,— "Whatever has become of you lately? I cannot hear anything of you from the men at your Clubs, except that there is a dark rumor afloat you have

gone either to the Klondyke or Manila. Mamma wants you to dine with us to-night, and go on to the Free Lance Club reception afterwards. You know—or you ought to know—that the Free Lances are tremendously exclusive; only exceptional men are allowed within their premises. I have told Alice Aynsley, one of their great guns, that you are exceptional, both from the gloominess of your views and the money you possess. We dine at seven. You had better answer this in person, and tell me all about it.—Your affectionate cousin,

MARGARET."

It was just like those idiots at the Club to go talking of me to Margaret. Perhaps that was the reason why she put two dashes under the word "it" in her letter. I did not want to go to the Free Lances; what were they to me, or I to them? But I felt so depressed that I was delighted to receive Margaret's note, and attired myself in as gorgeous raiment as the exigencies of evening dress permitted. The orchid in my buttonhole was a new kind to which the fellows at the Club had not yet caught on. I felt convinced that Margaret would appreciate it, although her appreciation mattered so little to me.

Margaret made four insidious attempts during the first course to find out why I had not called lately. After these failed, she affected to believe that I wished to confide something to her, and was not to be diverted from her purpose by my nonchalant attitude. When we were left alone in the drawing-room (her mother had gone upstairs to get ready for the Free Lances) she looked at me very seriously.

"Oh, Dick, Dick," she said, shaking her pretty head at me, "I am disappointed."

"Why?"

"I expected you to do something romantic some day, and I can't find out whether you've done it or not. Dick, why don't you fall in love? You shouldn't get to think that people want only your money."

"It's a pity there aren't more people like you in the world," I said gloomily.

She shook her head. "It was a good many years ago when we agreed to be friends, wasn't it, Dick?"

I nodded.

"I asked you to come to-night, Dick, because I'm very happy, and want to make you so too: I want to embrace the whole world. Dick, I'm going to be married; and all the joy is fading out of my news because you look so unhappy. had such a surprise for you, too."

My conscience smote me. "The beggar can't be good enough for you, Margaret, whoever he is."

"Why, Dick," she said in amazed tones, "I'm not worthy to tie his shoe-string. He's a hero."

"He'd better remain so—to you—or I shall make it my business to look after him," I answered. The happiness in her sweet face brought all my own trouble back to me with renewed force.

"You don't ask me for my other surprise, Dick. What is it?"

How could I tell her that I was crying for the moon? I turned my face away from the pity in Margaret's eyes, her soft hand touched my shoulder, and I gazed at the hearth-rug, feeling a wild impulse to rush away into the night and hide.

Continued on page 468.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5572

No. 5572.—INFANTS' NIGHT GOWN, requires 2½ yards material 27 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide. Lace represented, 2 yards; buttons, 3. Cut in one size. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5570

No. 5570.—INFANTS' DRESS, requires 4 yards material 27 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, 3 yards; narrow lace, 3¾ yards; wide lace, 1¾ yards. Cut in one size. Price, 10 cents.

On Hanging Pictures.



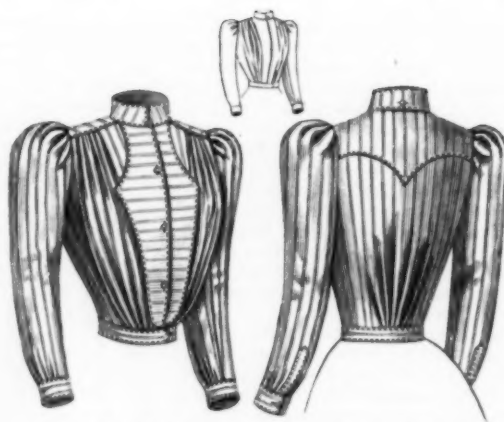
AFTER the annual spring cleaning it is often necessary to re-hang all one's pictures, and if a good arrangement is hit on the appearance of a room is often immensely improved.

Some people find it an extremely difficult task to arrange their pictures so as to display them to the best advantage and please the eye of the spectator. They usually solve the problem by appealing to a friend who is able and willing to extricate them from their embarrassing situation. But what if the friend be not forthcoming? Chaos reigns supreme.

A few common-sense principles, however, may be readily mastered, and due attention to these will ensure, at any rate, an inoffensive distribution of the works of art in question. It must be borne in mind that pictures are decorative, and should, therefore, be arranged to harmonize, and not to clash with each other. Paintings mellowed and modified by age should not be placed in close contact with works of modern schools. The brilliant coloring of the one will kill the subdued tones of the other. Like should hang by like. This principle need not always be adhered to with unswerving determination. It is permissible for pictures painted in different mediums to hang in the same room, provided they are carefully arranged, but the artistic eye is requisite to effect this with skill.

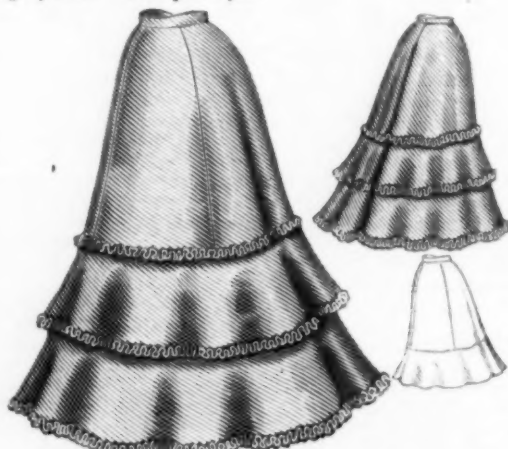
The size of a room must determine the size of the pictures which are to decorate it. Large pictures dwarf a small room, and the spectator is not able to get far enough away from the picture to enjoy its charm. Remember, then, that spacious rooms require and do justice to pictures of large proportions. The same remark applies to halls, staircases, and landings, which, if small, should be hung with moderate-sized engravings, sketches, or other examples of art, as circumstances may determine.

In hanging pictures, not only must the size and shape of the room be considered, but also the style and dimensions of the pictures. An ordinary and safe course to adopt is to hang the pictures in a line all round the room. This may be done when the pictures are all about the same size. Their lower edges should be about on a level with the eyes of the spectator. Another system is the symmetrical one, in which "balance" is preserved by the pictures of large size forming outstanding points of observation, so to speak, the smaller pictures being hung evenly on either side of them, and leading up to them. There is yet another method of arranging pictures which is apparently without method. It is only to be met with and indulged in when the artistic sense of fitness is possessed by the disposer of the works of art. If one



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5587

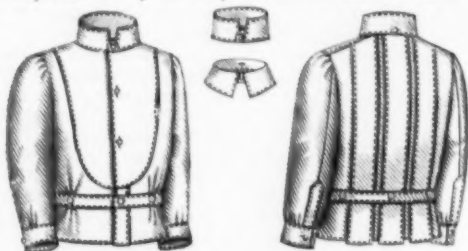
No. 5587.—MISSSES' SHIRT WAIST (with or without Fancy Shirt Bosom), requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 7. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5573

No. 5573.—MISSSES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT (having One or Two Circular Flounces set on), requires for medium size, 7½ yards material 22 inches wide, 4¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 4 yards; ruching, 5¼ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15cts.

surveys a wall decorated in this way, where no apparent order is observed, but where every picture is in its own particular place as regards lighting, coloring, size, and shape, the effect is unmistakably artistic and pleasing to the eye. The wire or cord used in hanging pictures should be as unobtrusive as possible, and it is well to inspect it from time to time, to see that its substance and points of fastening are unimpaired. Heavy pictures should be supported on nails driven into the wall, in addition to the suspensory cord or wire. Where the wall is suspected of being damp, flat pieces of cork placed between the back of the picture and the surface of the wall will prevent any harm to the picture. Good pictures on the walls add more to the appearance of refinement and cultivation of a home than any amount of expensive furniture.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5578

No. 5578.—BOYS' DRESS SHIRT WAIST, requires for medium size, 1¾ yards material 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 12. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5569

No. 5569.—MISSSES' FOUR-GORED PETTICOAT (with or without Circular Flounce), requires for medium size, 6¾ yards material 22 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 36 inches wide. Velvet ribbon represented, 14 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

Old Work in a New Guise.

OUR grandmothers were devoted to patchwork. It was the occupation of their "idle" hours, and they always took a round dozen or so of gay silk or calico pieces, carefully tucked away in a neat little bead bag, when they went visiting of an afternoon. We are just beginning to discover nowadays that in spite of our boasted progress, perhaps "the old people" did know a

thing or two after all. Many ancient sports and pastimes are being revived and, of course, in our own estimation at least, being improved upon. The modern maid would scarcely call patchwork a "sport" or a "pastime," even if our forebears did invariably refer to it as "pick up work" and reserve it for their leisure moments, but I have lately seen such beautiful examples of this piecing that all old ladies love, that it may well become the most popular fancy work of the season.

A wonderfully ingenious and original kind of patchwork suitable for quilts, afghans, or covers for sofa cushions is displayed in our largest illustration on this page. This shows the excellent account to which the waste pieces of silk from a "pinking" machine may be turned by a neat worker. Any old

pieces, no matter how soiled or ragged, may be "pinked" for this purpose. These pieces are lightly gathered into tiny frills, and laid one above another as filling to large and small squares of linen. The fine broken lines of color have a remarkably pretty effect. The quilt illustrated, is lined with red China silk and finished all around with a fancy "pinked" ruffle formed of tiny pieces of different colored silks.

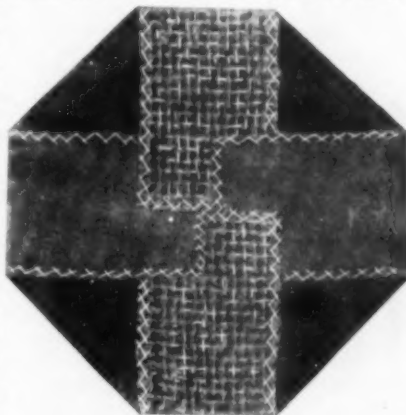
Illustration No. 1 shows a very original block of fancy work adapted to the centre of a quilt or cushion cover in "crazy work." Here the pieces are laid down and joined together by narrow ribbon of different colors worked over in feather-stitch. The quaint design at the top, is carried out in the same way on a background of black satin, with the exception of the grotesquely decorative green birds, which are, strictly speaking, worked in appliqué. The pieces of silk are as a rule fairly large, so that the work is very quickly executed. Another very quickly worked variety of patchwork, well suited for cushions and quilts, is made by sewing down, on squares of linen, narrow strips of silk or other material, folded in half, laid one above another, and crossing each other at the corners, somewhat with the effect of a succession of tucks. The centre may be filled in with a small square piece of velvet or silk. In some instances the squares, when finished, are joined and outlined by a ribbon of one color running the length and breadth of the work, in others they are simply joined together, and the seams feather-stitched. An excellent effect is obtained by covering two sides of the square with strips of dark silk, two with light, so that, when joined, a pattern of alternate dark and light diamonds is produced.

I have refrained, with two exceptions, from giving illustrations of the conventional designs which may be effectively carried out in patchwork, as many workers will probably have a selection of these at hand in some old needle-work manuals.

The set design shown in our last illustration is an exceedingly effective and simple way of using up old scraps of cloth or silk, sometimes successfully carried out with patterns of materials collected from samples. The principle is

that all the pieces used should be of the same size. In the examples illustrated the pieces are cut to a shaped wooden block measuring 3 by 4½ inches, this length being particularly convenient in the case of material having to be bought, as two lengths

exactly can be cut from a quarter of a yard. The scraps are sewn on to square pieces of linen; those forming the background should be of a uniform dark color, the others forming the pattern, in good contrasting shades. The background is formed of the same sized pieces as the design, thus giving additional thickness. It will be noticed that the crossed pieces are laid down on the



A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE DESIGN IN PATCHWORK.

principle of a child's "pancake" of cards, the corners overlapping one another. It looks well to arrange the pieces in pairs as to shade, the two dark and the two light opposite each other. Fasten them down securely with strong herring-bone stitch. When the octagonal pieces are joined, it will be found that small, lozenge-shaped spaces of linen are left at the corners. These look best if filled in with some bright, uniform color. Before bringing my article to a conclusion, I would suggest that no piece of patchwork should be begun before a fairly large collection of scraps has been made, so that some idea may be sketched out as to the arrangement of color. The "patchiness" caused by the visible commencement of a new set of scraps when the first set is exhausted is by no means a desirable feature, even in patchwork. If one is careful in choosing her colors and understands what tints may go next each other, and what should be separated as far as possible by neutral or blended tones the effect of this new patchwork will be most artistic and as different as can be from the glaring monstrosities usually seen.—ADELAIDE SEARLES.



PATCHWORK MADE FROM REMNANTS OF PINKED SILK.

NEW EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.

HERE is no limit to the activities of women, who are every day invading the callings which at one time were regarded as the peculiar property of men. So mascu-

their stock when they are ill. A similar occupation is followed by a woman in America, Miss Loretta Elliott, of Orient, Maine, who has for the last five years been making the breeding and training of racehorses the object of her life, and a very remunerative object too.

Such an occupation no doubt requires a great deal of capital, and the average woman who wants to do something to eke out a slender income, or even to make that slender income herself, is often at her wits' ends to know just what to turn her hands to, therefore a record of what other women have done is always of more than passing interest.

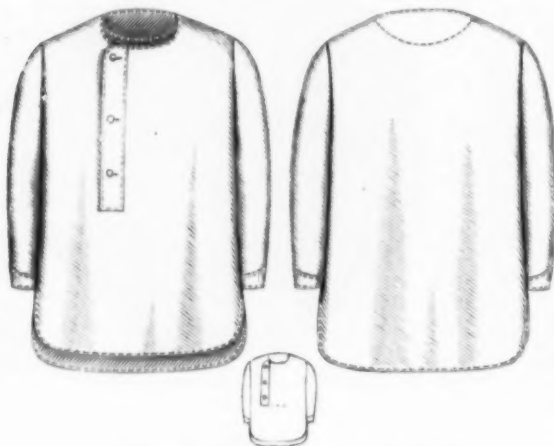
One young woman, who was left a widow with a child, and whose husband had had no opportunity of providing for his death, which was quite unexpected, found herself in a terrible quandary when she had to face the future and rely only on her own unaided exertions in order to provide, not only for her own wants, but for those of her little one. She had none of the so-called accomplishments, and she could not teach, although if she could the probability is that she would not have been much better off, for everyone knows how difficult it is to get a position. She had, however, been taught to make certain curious rolls and cakes which could not be bought at any shops, and one of her friends suggested that she should do this.

It was a happy suggestion. The young widow set to work, and her friends, induced partly by motives of philanthropy, and largely because they had always liked the cakes they had got at her house and could never get them anywhere else, decided to patronize her. In the course of a very few weeks the little business was safely launched, and the outlook was so bright that all anxiety was banished, and now the woman with the single accomplishment is making a splendid income by her skill.

Yet another woman, under similar circumstances, has been devoting her time to the manufacture of little dolls, whose heads are made of hickory nuts, and whose bodies are formed of wire and cotton, so that they are easily bent into any position their owner may desire. All sorts of people and celebrated personages are developed under her deft fingers from the nuts, which are so carefully considered in the selecting, that the maker declares they have an individuality of their own, and no two of them are alike, just as no two people are alike.

Queen Victoria, Li Hung Chang, John Bull, President McKinley, and a host of other well-known people are the outcome of the original thought of this woman, who makes, if not a handsome income, at all events a modest competence out of her ingenious idea. The faces are sketched or carved out on the nuts, the natural markings being used and adapted towards this end.

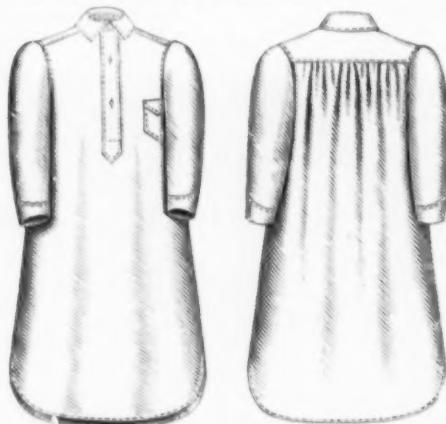
SIMPSON (in the heat of a quarrel)—Why, I only married you because I was the one person in the world who pitied you. Mrs. Simpson.—Well, the whole world pities me now.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5589

No. 5589.—MENS' UNDERSHIRT (to be made single or double-breasted), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 3. Cut in 8 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches breast measure. Price, 15 cents.

line a profession as that of horse-breeding is even now being followed by women, two Englishwomen, Lady Stella and Lady Dorothea Hope, the sisters of the Earl of Hope-toun, have got a stock farm in the east of England where they are breeding ponies.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5574

No. 5574.—BOY'S NIGHT SHIRT, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 3. Cut in 3 sizes, 5, 7 and 9 years. Price, 15 cents.

They have both been associated with horses for a long time, and as they are skilled veterinarians they naturally prescribe for

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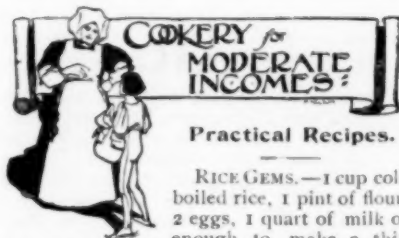
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RICE GEMS.—1 cup cold boiled rice, 1 pint of flour, 2 eggs, 1 quart of milk or enough to make a thin batter, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Beat hard and bake quickly.

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.—Take 3 cups of flour, a lump of butter the size of an egg, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, the yoke of an egg, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and milk enough to make a very soft dough. Do not knead this dough but lightly mix it. The baking powder, butter, sugar, and salt must be rubbed well through the flour and the other ingredients quickly added. Bake in a long tin in two sheets one lying upon the other, which allows it to be easily split. When baked split apart, spread the under part with butter, then put on a layer of strawberries that have been sugared. Finish with the upper crust, place strawberries on this, sugar and serve with cream. Sliced pineapple, or peaches may be used instead of strawberries.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5582

No. 5582.—CHILD'S COSTUME (having Three-Piece Skirt, and perforated for Low Neck), requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard; insertion represented, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards; lace edging, 15 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Price, 15 cents.

TAPIOCA FRUIT PUDDING.—Put three quarters of a cup of pearl tapioca and half a teaspoonful of salt in the double boiler. Pour on one quart of boiling water. Stir it often and cook over boiling water about an hour, or until soft. Add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cup of jelly or preserves. The amount of sugar will vary with the amount of sugar in the preserves. Apple sauce, stewed prunes, stewed rhubarb, or any mixture of remnants of fruits may be used. Add the juice of a lemon if the mixture lacks flavor. This may be moulded and served cold, or after the fruit is added bake it twenty minutes and serve it hot. If uncooked fruit be used bake it until the fruit is tender. Cream is the best sauce for it.

A DELICIOUS STEW.—Use any kind of cold cooked meat, freed from skin, fat and bone. Cover with boiling water, add one or two onions, or stalks of celery, or slices of turnip and carrot. Simmer till the meat is nearly tender. Then add as much raw potato cut small as you had of the meat, and

cook twenty minutes longer. Thicken the liquor with flour wet in cold water, one tablespoonful to a cup of the meat liquid, add salt and pepper to taste, and serve with or without dumplings. Make these like baking powder biscuit without shortening, cook on top of the stew, closely covered, just 10 minutes. If you wish the liquid dark, brown the flour first in butter, before thickening the stew; add mushrooms, lemon juice, or currant jelly to vary the seasoning. This stew may be cooked in the oven if preferred.

PILAU, A TURKISH DISH.—Stew one cup of cold lamb, veal, mutton or chicken, with one teaspoonful minced onion, in one cup of water till very tender. Skim out the meat and add to the water enough strained tomato to make one pint, or use more water if you have not enough of the tomato. Season highly with salt, pepper, and, if you like it, add a little curry or chutney sauce or catchup.

RHUBARB AND RAISIN PIE.—Chop one cupful of rhubarb and one cup of raisins and add, one beaten egg, one cup of sugar, butter size of an egg, and juice of one lemon. This quantity makes a large pie or is enough for two small ones.

RHUBARB CUSTARD PIE.—Cut in small pieces one-half pint of rhubarb and spread over crust laid in pie platter. Make a custard of one pint of scalded milk, two well-beaten eggs, and sugar to taste. Bake slowly until rhubarb is tender and custard browned.

FIG PUDDING.—Cut fine a pound of figs with a half pound of suet, and add to a quarter of a pound of bread crumbs a quarter of a pound of flour, and a tablespoonful of brown sugar. Mix well together and add a wineglassful of sherry. Boil in a cloth or steam for two hours and serve with hard sauce.

Eat Energetically.

THE prevalent idea that slow eating is very favorable to digestion is largely fallacious. The important point is not that we eat slowly or fast, but that when we do eat we chew with energy. Of course, where the haste is due to some mental anxiety, this may injuriously effect the secretions. Slow eating begets the habit of simply mumbling the food without really masticating it, while the hurried eater is inclined to swallow his food before proper mastication. Hence hurried eating is bad, but rapid mastication is advantageous. It concentrates our energies on the act in question, and hence more thoroughly accomplishes it. Moreover, energetic chewing stimulates the secretion of saliva.



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THE PRETTY GIRL.

Continued from page 463.

"Oh, Dick! is it—?" Then softly, "Dick, I'm so grieved. Isn't there any chance for you? Oh, my poor, poor Dick!"

Her mother returned before I had time to swallow the lump in my throat. "Haden't you better let me off?" I suggested. "I shall be lost among all these wild women."

"There will be a good many men there to-night," said Mrs. Carter placidly. "You want rousing, Dick."

When we reached the Free Lances Club, the outside was thronged with footmen; like the box-office entrance of a theatre on a first night. As carriage after carriage thundered up, the staircase became filled with fashionably-dressed girls and long-haired poets, with here and there a clean-shaven actor or literary lion and his lioness: I was the only cub there.

"Why, you can't tell a Free Lance girl from any other girl," I said to Margaret, when we reached the top of the staircase.

"I've never been able to find any difference," said Margaret, "except that some of them work. But, Dick, I'm going to show you my surprise in a moment. Here she comes. I do so want you to like her. All her friends call her 'The Pretty Girl.' Isn't she just the loveliest girl you have ever seen?"

"W—who is she?" I gasped, leaning against the wall and staring at a girl making her way towards us.

"Alice Aynsley, the Vice-President of the Free Lances," said Margaret. "She's been learning shorthand lately, just to see what kind of work it is for women. She's always doing something like that. Isn't it noble?"

The Pretty Girl came toward us, and cordially held out her hand to Margaret. "How do you do, Margaret?" she said. "I'm getting on so well with my—"

Then she saw me.

"My cousin, Richard Armitage," said Margaret. "You've often heard me speak of— Why, have you met before?"

"Ye—es," said Miss Aynsley; "but I did not expect to see Mr. Armitage here."

"I must go to mamma," said Margaret suddenly, after glancing up into my face. "Mr. Armitage will look after you, Alice; there's a lovely seat on the balcony out there."

I offered my arm to Miss Aynsley. She placed the tip of one finger on it, and we went to the balcony.

"What does it all mean?" she asked. "Mr. Armitage, is this a joke? Why did you masquerade at—at Spinx's? Why?"

I tried to speak, but my tongue twisted round my teeth.

"Did you know me?"

"No."

"Why did you do it? Why have you so patiently put up with the consequences of your freak? Do you know"—her voice was maddening in its angelic pity—"do you know I have lain awake cudgelling my brains how to obtain a situation for you?"

"For me? For me?"

"Yes, for you. I was trying to send you as coachman to Bolitho Towers, my cousin's place. I thought you would be so much happier there than learning shorthand. You know you haven't the slightest chance of learning it."

"I hate it!" I burst out vehemently. "I should like to smash Spinx."

"Then why did you go there?" she asked, waiving the question of the demolition of Spinx for the time being.

"Because I love you."

"Me!"

"Yes—you! The first moment I saw you—when you tumbled down and upset the banjo case."

"And you followed me?"

"No; I saw the name of the school on one of your books. I hoped to be near you, that was all. I thought you were a poor girl. I wanted you to love me. I love you with all my heart and soul. Can't you understand? Won't you forgive me? You came just as I was railing at my purposeless life; there was nothing in it; it was all empty, empty, empty. You came and filled it with light and music and joy. Don't go out of it; don't turn away from me!"

From across that awful gulf of silence between us reached her silver voice. "And you've suffered? How thin you are! I thought you were starving, and wanted to help you without being known."

"You!"

"Yes; and—and—" She hesitated a moment, then bravely continued, "I hoped you—would—not—become—a—coachman."

"Why?—why?—why?"

Again her silver voice reached me. "Your tablets?"

She took the little ivory page and pencil and dashed off a few words in shorthand. "Go down to Mr. Spinx to-morrow, and ask him to read it to you and the whole class. Now please take me in again."

When we rejoined Margaret she looked at me in alarm. "Dick, your eyes are blazing. You're not ill?"

"Mr. Armitage will be better able to tell you to-morrow," said The Pretty Girl. "In the meantime, Margaret, he might get me an ice. Ices are my one frivolity."

At nine o'clock I was waiting outside the school. I had discarded my old clothes. The pupils looked wonderingly at my varnished shoes and black trousers. One of them asked if I was going to a funeral, the others surveyed me curiously.

When Spinx took his place at the blackboard, "Might I trouble you for one moment?" I asked.

"What is it?" Spinx demanded, looking at me for the first time.

The contrast to my usual attire nearly struck him dumb.

"Miss Aynsley requested me to give you this to read out to the class," I said, handing him the tablet.

He glanced at The Pretty Girl's place, and saw that it was vacant. "Oh, a message. Very well. Give it to me. Why, what's this?"

He looked at me, then grimly read out the words on the tablet to the expectant class:

"DEAR MR. SPINX.—Just a line to explain that I shall be unable to finish my shorthand lessons, as I am engaged to Mr. Richard Armitage, who is well known to you.—Faithfully yours,

ALICE AYNSELY."

Spinx gazed round in bewilderment. "Never met the man in my life," he said, a peculiar tinge of yellow-green spreading over his sharp features. Then he looked at my clothes and varnished boots. The truth suddenly dawned upon him. "Are you?" he gasped.

"Yes," I answered, bowing courteously.

Spinx threw the tablet on the floor and ground it beneath his heel. "I meant to marry her myself," he said. "Class One, go on with your work."

But the class cheered, for I had suddenly become a hero of romance. I invited them all to dinner that evening at a fashionable restaurant, and everyone came.

Without exchanging any further remarks with Spinx, I bolted into a hansom and rushed off to Bryanston Square. "Is Miss Carter in?" I asked the fat butler.

"In the drawing-room, sir," said he.

I was already half-way up the stairs. As I opened the door Margaret rose and came towards me. "Margaret, Margaret! tell me where she lives. I must see her at once."

Margaret kissed me—a thing she had not done for years; and when Margaret kisses anyone it is a good thing for that person to be alive. "You will find it in the next room, Dick," she said softly.

I rushed into the room, and found—The Pretty Girl!

G. B. BURGIN.



What To Do With Potatoes.

POTATOES that have been left over from dinner or breakfast may be utilized in many ways. Boiled potatoes may be fried brown in butter in which a teaspoonful of minced onion has first been fried until yellow, then season with salt, pepper and parsley.

Cut in slices and browned in hot fat, or stewed in milk with parsley.

Cut in half inch dice and warmed in milk, seasoned with butter, salt, pepper and parsley.

Mixed with drawn butter or white sauce, seasoned with chopped celery, or with crumbled cheese, covered with buttered cracker crumbs and baked until the crumbs are brown.

Or mix with sliced beet, yolks of hard eggs, parsley, onion, and lettuce, and served with French dressing.

Sweet potatoes may be browned in butter, or sliced, buttered, or sugared, and browned in the oven.

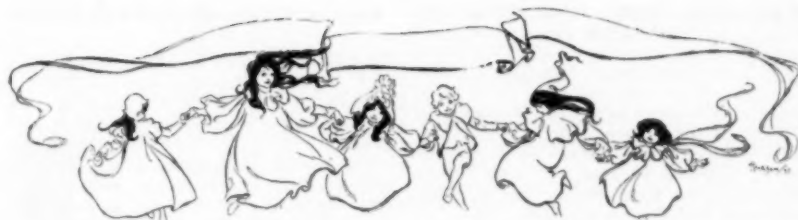
Cooked potatoes admit of such a variety of methods of re-serving that not a scrap ever need be wasted. Left over portions of mashed potatoes should be packed closely in a cup or small bowl, directly after the meal, then cut in slices and browned in hot butter or lard. They may be mixed with beaten egg made into balls and browned in the oven. Or used as a crust for a small pie of warmed over meat, or fish.

Our readers to whom Chicago is nearer than New York, can save time by sending to our Chicago office, 189 Fifth Ave., for patterns.

A WOMAN LOVES

A nicely furnished home, stylish apparel, or if possible an income of her own. These can be had of us, if she will devote a little of her time assisting us to further introduce our BELLE BAKING POWDER. We present a 3-quart Granite Rice Boiler Free to each purchaser of a pound of Baking Powder, bar of Complexion Soap, a box of Bluing (the THREE only 50c). To women willing to make up a club of 20 lbs we give a 55-pee Tea-Set or Guitlar. For 30 lbs 72-pee Dinner-Set or 8-day Clock. For 40 lbs, 100-pee Dinner-Set or Gold-Plated Watch. For 50 lbs 112-pee Dinner-Set, 100 other Premiums. We pay freight except to far-distant points where we pay part and give ample time. THE PURE FOOD CO. 568 MAIN ST. CINCINNATI, O.





Do Mothers Encourage Carelessness?

IN a family of children there is generally at least one careless member, and though all may have been supplied with new clothes at the same time, the careless one's garments will look worn out and shabby long before those of her brothers and sisters, says the *Evening Telegram*. The careless one steps out of her clothes at night and leaves them on the floor, or flung in a heap on a chair; her hats are not carefully put away, but left hanging in the dust or knocking about on chairs; her coats are treated in like manner; she eats sticky sweets and cakes with her gloves on, and when finished wipes her fingers down her dress, and in a short time comparatively, according to her mother, is "a disgrace to be seen."

The result usually is that new clothes are bought for her. Now, is this fair? Is it just to the other children? Is it not encouraging the careless, and discouraging the neat and tidy habits of the others?

The careless child should be punished by being made to wear her clothes for as long a time as do the others, and if that does not make her ashamed of herself and less extravagant, if the clothes are really too shabby to be worn, and new must be bought, the others should have a present or the equivalent in money given to them. If any reward is to be given, it should certainly be to the careful ones.

Amount of Sleep Required.

A HEALTHY infant sleeps most of the time during the first few weeks, and in the early years people are disposed to let children sleep as they will. But when six or seven years old, when school begins, this sensible policy comes to an end, and sleep is put off persistently through all the years up to manhood and womanhood. At the age of ten or eleven the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours, when its parents should insist on its having what it absolutely needs, which is ten or eleven hours at least. Up to twenty a youth needs nine hours' sleep, and an adult should have eight. Insufficient sleep is one of the crying evils of the day. The want of proper rest and normal conditions of the nervous system, and especially the brain, produces a lamentable condition, deterioration in both body and mind, and exhaustion, excitability, and intellectual disorders are gradually taking the place of the love of work, general well-being, and the spirit of initiative.

LADIES

Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake into your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Aching, Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Callus, Sore and Sweating Feet. Allen's Foot-Ease keeps the feet cool and comfortable. 30,000 testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it, or by mail, 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.

VISITOR.—Who do you take after, Bobby, your papa or your mamma?

Bobby Craggs.—That depends. When Aunt Sarah's here ma says I take after her folks, and when Uncle Silas Craggs is here ma says I am a regular Craggs. They're both rich.

Thirsty Babies.

ONE point often overlooked by mothers and nurses who have charge of tiny babies is the fact that too often their crying and restlessness is the result of nothing in the world but thirst. Think for yourselves, mothers, when you have been ill and taken nothing much but milk, and you will remember the craving you had for just a sip of water. Pure cold water never did a baby any harm, if no more than a teaspoonful be given three or four times in the day.

Facts About Silk.

"SILK was first brought to us from the East at a very early time, and the first examples of which we have any clearly ascertained date—as that found on the body of St. Cuthbert—are Byzantine in character. "There are very few allusions to silk in the Old and New Testament—once only, indeed, in the New Testament, in the Apocalypse, where St. John is reckoning up the costly merchandise that was brought in ships to the mighty city. It is mentioned in Ezekiel, again in Proverbs, but in both these places the translators have misunderstood the original Hebrew. Probably fine linen was meant. Virgil makes a very curious mistake, describing silk as a sort of herbaceous fleece growing upon trees. . . . Of velvet we have no mention until the end of the thirteenth century. The art of velvet weaving originated in the East, and it was practised in France, long before it reached England. It was a favorite material with royalty and for robes of state, was used extensively in liturgical vestments and for altar-cloths."

HUSBAND (the father of six daughters)—Come, Rosa, there is a gentleman in the drawing-room who wants to marry one of our daughters. He is a wine merchant.

Wife.—A wine merchant? Thank goodness! Then he will be sure to select one of the older brands.

THE OBSTACLE ALWAYS AHEAD.

THERE'S always a river to cross,
Always an effort to make,
If there's anything good to win,
Any rich prize to take.
Yonder's the fruit we crave;
Yonder the charming scene;
But deep and wide, with a troubled tide,
Is the river that lies between.

For, rougher the way that we take,
The stouter the heart and the nerve;
The stonier our path we break,
For ne'er from our impulse we swerve;
For the glory we hope to win
Our labors we count no loss;
But we pause and murmur because
Of the river we have to cross.

The Latest Improved McCREERY FOLDING VAPOR BATH CABINET. Has a Door and all the latest improvements. A home treatment that will cure the grippe, rheumatism, all blood, skin & kidney troubles; reduces superfluous flesh. Price \$5; Face steamer \$1.50 extra. Folds neatly in small space. Free descriptive book and testimonials. Special inducements to salesmen. MÖLLENKOPF & McCREERY, 241 Summit St., Toledo, O. This firm is reliable.—Editor.

Relief at Last! **MAHLER ELECTRIC APPARATUS**

Superfluous Hair
For the removal of
This is the only apparatus ever invented which ladies can operate in the privacy of their own homes. Results Positive. **Simple—Safe—Economical.** Ladies afflicted are invited to send for descriptive circular. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.
D. J. MAHLER, 241 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

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Rubber Goods of every description. Cat'g from Edwin Morcor & Co., Toledo, O.

BICYCLE FREE OR CASH TO ANY ONE distributing my soap, etc. I trust you. F. PARKER, 271 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR!

PERMANENTLY REMOVED BY

Russian Depilatory
without torturing, blistering, discoloring, or leaving any blotch, signs, or other ill effect on the skin. An effective, instantaneous, harmless remedy.
Send for handsome free booklet giving full information.
Mme. Benoit,
Marred Beauty. 45 E. 42d St., N.Y. City
Kindly mention this paper.

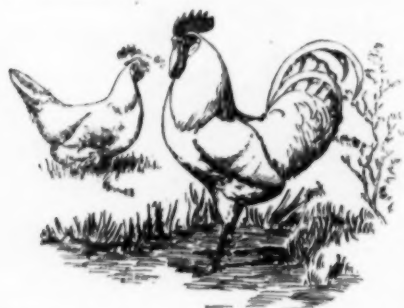
156 POPULAR SONGS Words and music complete, our paper 3 mos., 10c. Woman's Home Monthly, St. Louis.

The Peculiarities of Etiquette.

ETIQUETTE is a strange affair. It changes so indisputably that what in one century will be called polite in another will be dubbed the climax of vulgarity. Take that simple matter, for example, the drinking of tea from the saucer. When tea was first used in England it was drunk from a dish. In old collections of china many of these quaint pieces will be found; they are shallow basins devoid of handles altogether. Then someone introduced cups with handles and saucers. Old-fashioned folk did not care for them, and as a protest they poured their tea into the saucer and drank it from there, harking back as far as they could to the old beloved "dish." But as to be old-fashioned is usually an unpardonable social crime, people who were up-to-date determined that to drink from the saucer was a vulgar habit, just as bad as eating with a knife—a custom you will see very admirably brought-up persons practice abroad, and be thought none the worse for either.

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Shipped anywhere C.O.D., with privilege to examine. Latest styles for Men, Women, Boys and Girls, well made and durable.
\$60 Oakwood \$24.50
\$50 Arlington \$22.00
No better wheels made
Others at \$10, \$13.50, \$15.50, \$17.50 & \$19.50, all splendid value. Buy direct from manufacturers, thus saving dealers' large profits. Write today for special offer. Illustrations Catalogue Free. **CASH BUYERS' UNION,** 162 W. Van Buren St., B 158, Chicago, Ill.

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For EGGS from high scoring, pure-bred, single comb White Leghorns, address
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No. 321 Damon St., Jackson, Mich.
Eggs safely packed. Hatch assured anywhere in U. S. or Canada. Price, \$2.00 for 13.

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Silver handle. The most wonderful device ever invented. A child can operate it. A delight to all. Works cotton, silk or repy into a thousand different designs. Needle, with full directions and 12 choice patterns, showing colors used, sent post paid for 50 cts.
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LADIES WANTED to take up stamping at home. We pay to cents an hour while learning.
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Don't buy a bicycle before you write for our 1899 Catalogue. 2nd hand wheels from \$5.00 up. 30 more wheels in advance. Address: **VICTOR HANFORD CO.,** Dept. G 20, 295 and 297 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Write to a **Lady Doctor** State your trouble and be cured at home.
Our remedy gives relief in 24 hours. Address: **Dept. R, Woman's Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich.**

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BABY WARDROBE PATTERNS.

for 26 different articles—long clothes, full directions for making, showing necessary material, &c., or 10 patterns short clothes, either sent postpaid for 25 cents. A pamphlet Knowledge for Expert Mothers find a copy of my paper True Motherhood sent free with every order. Address: **MRS. C. J. ATSMAN, Bayonne, New Jersey.**

BEAUTIFUL HAIR AND HOW TO POSSESS IT.

Continued from page 449.

It can be done so as to set the oil glands of the scalp in action, create a healthy circulation, produce a natural lustre and a vigorous growth, or it may be done so as to irritate and inflame the scalp, render the hair lustreless and finally cause it to fall.

Take a moderately hard, even bristle brush, separate the hair, draw the brush firmly, but gently, over the scalp and down the entire length of the strand at each stroke. Let the strokes follow each other rapidly until the entire scalp and hair have been gone over. The brush should never be brought down on the head with a hard or striking motion, as the scalp is easily irritated in that way. While the scalp is in a pleasant glow, if a tonic be needed now is the best time to apply it. It is well to have it applied by another person, as it requires the hair to be carefully separated and the tonic rubbed in at the roots only, as it is not necessary to have it on the long hair.

Dandruff is certainly very disagreeable but is not (as many seem to think), a disease. It is a natural and healthy formation, a scaly substance cast out by growing hair; you cannot prevent its formation, but you can keep it from accumulating. If however, despite the utmost cleanliness the dandruff is excessive or hard and scaly, it denotes an unhealthy condition of the scalp. I should advise an immediate visit to a specialist. A good head of hair is a precious possession and should not be neglected.

I will not inflict upon my readers a treatise on the cause of the hair turning prematurely gray. I do not know the cause. There are as many causes as there are people. We often see young persons who are in good health and have no particular worry yet whose hair is quite gray, apparently without cause. It is hereditary in some families, and the busy go-a-head restless life we lead has much to do with early grayness. I must say—all argument to the contrary—that no external preparation has yet been discovered that will honestly prevent the hair from turning gray, and no remedy except a stain or dye that will restore the original color to the hair. But we have tonics that will aid in preserving and beautifying no matter what the color, "woman's crowning glory," a beautiful and luxuriant head of hair.

HAIR TONIC.

Cocoonut oil,	¼ oz.
Quinine,	20 grains.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1 dram.
Rose Water,	8 ozs.

With the tips of the fingers rub thoroughly into the scalp night and morning, touching the hair at the roots only.

EGG SHAMPOO.—Yolk of one egg, one pint of warm soft water, one ounce of spirit of Rosemary or cologne. Beat together thoroughly and use warm, rubbing it well into the scalp. Rinse several times in warm water. This shampoo will remove dandruff and stimulate the scalp. It is essential to the health of the hair that the scalp be kept perfectly clean.

To wash hair brushes without injuring the bristles: One quart of cold water, an even tablespoonful of borax. Do not rub, but sop them quickly up-and-down in the water. Rinse in cold water. You should not wet the backs. No matter how soiled the brushes may be this treatment will clean them without softening the bristles.

This article will be continued next month.

MME. ELISE.

How to Clean Carpets and Floors.

WHEN carpets become spotted with grease a hot iron used over blotting-paper will generally remove the spots. Benzine is also good when well rubbed in with a flannel.

To cleanse and brighten a carpet put three tablespoonfuls of ammonia into a pail of clean water, and go over the surface of the carpet with a cloth well wrung from the liquid.

Wash tiling with cold water, using a clean flannel. A thin cream of whiting and water may be rubbed over the surface and wiped off with a wet flannel. Clean white marble and stone hearths with sapollo and cold water, drying carefully.

Sweep matting with a soft brush, and at least once in three or four weeks wash it thoroughly with cold salt water. Dissolve a half-cupful of salt in a pailful of water. After washing rub dry with a clean towel. For discolored matting use a weak solution of soda and water.

Where the common stiff broom is used for the general carpet sweeping, sawdust slightly damp, well-washed tea-leaves, even bits of newspaper slightly damp may be torn up and scattered over the carpet, and will help in keeping down the dust.

Never use soap on oilcloth. Wash oilcloth with a sponge and cold water, and polish with a flannel. To improve the color and repolish when dim, beeswax and turpentine mixed and well rubbed in, very sparingly, will be found to greatly improve and restore both the coloring and smoothness of surface.

Choking May Be Easily Relieved.

RAISING the left arm as high as you can will relieve choking much more rapidly than by being thumped on the back," explained a medical man to a reporter. "And it is well that everyone should know it, for often a person gets choked while eating when there is no one near to thump him. Frequently at meals and when they are at play children get choked while eating, and the customary manner of relieving them is to slap them sharply on the back. The effect of this is to set the obstruction free, so that it can be swallowed. The same thing can be brought about by raising the left hand of the child as high as possible, and the relief comes much more rapidly.

In happenings of this kind there should be no alarm, for if a child sees that older persons or parents get excited it is liable to get so also. The best thing to do is to tell the child to raise its left arm, and immediately the difficulty passes down. — *Washington Star.*

LADY.—But it seems to me you ask very high wages, when you acknowledge that you haven't had much experience.

BRIDGET.—Sure, marm, ain't it harder for me when I don't know how?

HATTIE.—Would you call Nell a beauty? Ella.—Well, that depends.

"Depends on what?"

"Whether I was conversing with her or someone else."

BEAUTY SHOW.

A universal beauty show is spoken of. It has often enough been repeated how unfeeling and powerful is the influence of Perfumes on Feminine Beauty. It has been remarked that the Funkia du Japon of Oriza Legrand is the preferred Perfume of the prettiest Women. We make incidentally this simple observation. Sold by all perfumers and druggists.

Rhubarb Recipes.



TWO or three varieties of rhubarb are grown in this country, and each serves a separate culinary purpose, though they may be substituted for each other as convenient. The small red-stalked rhubarb does excellently for tarts or delicate compotes, while the medium or giant rhubarb

is better employed in preserves or in the making of wine, which is said to much resemble champagne.

Many recipes are known to all housewives for sweet dishes of rhubarb; in this article, therefore, I shall deal more particularly with the preserving of the fruit.

The large amount of water in rhubarb prevents it from being so easily utilized in jelly making as some other fruits, but, combined with ginger or lemon, it makes a wholesome preserve.

RHUBARB AND GINGER JAM.—Trim and string some rhubarb, and cut into two-inch lengths. Weigh the fruit, put it into the preserving-kettle, with a very little water, to prevent burning, and cook till soft. Now put in sugar, allowing a pound of it for every pound of fruit, and keep the jam well stirred while boiling till it becomes a thick syrup. Into a small dish put a teaspoonful of ground ginger for each pound of fruit; mix it smoothly with a little cold water, then add a spoonful or two of the syrup. Pour all back again into the jam, stir well, and boil a few minutes longer, then place in pots, and tie down when cold.

RHUBARB AND APPLE JELLY.—Skin five pounds of rhubarb, cut it into short lengths, and place it in a preserving-kettle, with three pounds of good cooking apples and the thin rind and strained juice of six lemons, and two pints of water. If the apples are sound and clean-skinned, it is best not to peel them, as there is much of the substance which makes the jelly set in the skin. Boil together gently until thoroughly reduced to a pulp, then stir through a coarse clean jelly bag. Weigh the juice, return it to the kettle, with a pound of sugar for every pound of juice; boil until it sets when placed on a saucer, skimming well all the time. Place in small pots, and keep in a dry place. Some people like the addition of a little spirit in rhubarb jam, and the following recipe is one of Mrs. Phyllis Browne's, which teetotalers are advised not to try: Peel and cut the desired quantity of rhubarb into small pieces, weigh it, and allow a pound of sugar, half a lemon-rind (chopped finely), a quarter of an ounce of sweet almonds (blanched and chopped), and a quarter of an ounce of butter for every pound of fruit. Bring all to the boil slowly, stir constantly and skim well, then boil rather more quickly until it sets. Just at the last put in a wineglassful of whiskey for every seven pounds of fruit.

RHUBARB CHAMPAGNE.—Cut up some rhubarb stalks, and bruise them, place in a deep pan, and pour over a gallon of water for every five pounds of fruit; leave for three days, stirring two or three times a day. At the end of that time strain the liquor, press the rhubarb through a sieve, and put with it and the liquor three and a-half pounds of sugar to every gallon of the latter. When the sugar has quite dissolved, put the liquor into a cask, and leave it to work. Now put one and a-half ounces of isinglass (in ten gallons of liquor) in a muslin bag, suspend it through the bung-hole, and close the hole

tightly. At the end of six months draw off the champagne, and bottle and cork, wiring down the corks. Stand the bottles up for a month, then lay them down in a single row.

RHUBARB SHERBET.—Wash six or eight sticks of rhubarb, dry well, and cut them up. Boil the pieces in a quart of water for ten minutes. Into a jug put two tablespoonfuls of clarified sugar and the thin rind of a lemon. Strain the liquor from the rhubarb over the sugar and lemon-rind, and let it stand for five or six hours, then serve.

As regards sweet dishes, rhubarb is better plainly served, accompanied by cream or custard, to soften its acidity, and it should always be remembered that it requires very little water in cooking, otherwise its delicate flavor is lost.

Almond Tea Cakes.

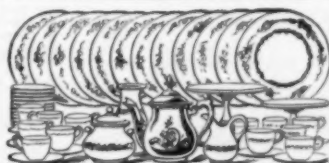
AN ENGLISH DAINTY.

TAKE eight whites of eggs, beat well, add two ounces of sugar while beating; eight yolks mixed in, beat well; add half pound of sugar and again beat well; then add nine ounces of flour, light weight; then with the jumble bag and tube lay out on paper half of the batter, about the size of a walnut, then with a spoon lay out rest in oblong shape on the paper; keep them apart so that they will not run into each other; then on the round ones sprinkle cut almonds, and on the oblong ones put strips of citron. The oblong ones are smaller than the round. When out of the oven put a little water icing on each while hot.

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of McCALL'S MAGAZINE sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.



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32 page Catalogue Free. We Pay Freight and ship on 10 days trial. No money required in advance. Address VICTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. H 38, 295 and 297 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HER SKIN IS BEAUTIFUL.

She uses Almond Albadient to cleanse her skin. This new preparation is a skin food and cleanser. It prevents aging of the skin, removes bilious secretions from the pores and allows the skin to breathe. It positively cures Eczema, and removes Freckles and beautifies the Complexion. Samples and testimonials sent for 2c. stamp to cover postage. Agents wanted.

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Full size for family use, beautifully decorated & most artistic design. A rare chance. You can get this handsome china tea set & one dozen silver plated tea spoons for selling our Pills. We mean what we say & will give this beautiful tea set absolutely free if you comply with the extraordinary offer we send to every person taking advantage of this advertisement. To quickly introduce our Vegetable Pills, a sure cure for constipation, indigestion & torpid liver, if you agree to sell only six boxes of Pills at 25 cts. a box write to-day and we send Pills by mail, when sold send us the money & we send you one dozen Silver plated tea spoons together with our offer of a 56 piece china tea set same day money is received. This is a liberal inducement to every lady in the land and all who received the spoons and tea set for selling our Pills are delighted. **AMERICAN MEDICINE COMPANY, Dept. 11 30 WEST 13th ST. NEW YORK CITY.**



Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you in this column to the best of our ability.

2. All questions to be answered in this page must be written on separate sheets of paper from letters relating to patterns, etc., and must be signed by a pseudonym or the writer's initials.

3. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of McCall's Magazine, 138-140 W. 14th St., New York City.

LIZZIE.—1. A mourning veil should be worn for a parent for six months. 2. After crepe is taken off plain black should be worn for six months and then black and white and lavender.

INQUIRER.—Regret that we cannot help you. But we know of no firms that send out work of this sort. It is usually all done in the office or by companies that make it a special business.

C. J. S.—A "French back" means the back of a bodice cut without a seam.

REBA.—1. Both toques and turbans are worn by quite young girls. 2. There is no demand for "copying" nowadays, everything is typewritten. 3. No; only studs or buttons should be used for fastening shirt waists. 4. A book, a piece of silver, china or anything you prefer could be sent as a gift.

KAK-KAAC.—1. Drop a little aromatic vinegar in the water in which you wash your hands. Powder them well with carbolated talcum powder before putting on your gloves, which should never be worn tight. 2. It is never polite to keep people waiting. 3. Oxalic acid is used for bleaching hats.

A READER.—A book, a photograph frame, a silver match-box, a paper cutter, tobacco pouch, etc., would be suitable presents for a gentleman.

"SISTER."—1. You are much too young to become engaged, or to know your own mind as yet. You should wait until you are at least eighteen. 2. If they ask you, tell them frankly the way you feel towards them. It is not honorable to do as you propose.

BROWN EYES.—Your former queries were answered in the June number.

S. A. G.—Organdie, swiss, taffeta silk, cashmere or nuns' veiling are used this season for graduation dresses. If you do not care to use silk linings for organdie, use sateen, colored lawn or cambric. Make your gown like patterns 5518—5515, published in our June number. 2. Any bookseller can get you the book referred to.

MARY HAROLD.—1. You had better consult a physician. We prescribe nothing to be taken internally. 2. If you write to Mme. Elise, care of this office, she will send you the information you desire.

F. A. P.—1. Read answer to "F. N." published in our June number. We have no recollection of the recipe you refer to. 2. Atlas in ancient Greek mythology was said to carry the world on his shoulders. He is always represented as a giant. The figures you refer to were probably sphinxes.

B. M. C. V.—Whether you promised to do so or not, I think under the circumstances it would be very injudicious and in very bad taste to send the photograph.

M. L.—I know nothing about the ointment you mention. Read "The Secret of a Good Complexion" published in our April number.

"MADGE."—We cannot recommend any proprietary article in this column, but if you will send a stamped and directed envelope for reply we can send you the desired information.

L. H. M.—You will find the recipe for an excellent floor stain in an article entitled "The Spring Cleaning" published in our May number.

MALINDA S.—A girl of fifteen should wear her dresses to her ankles. If the hair is too short to look pretty braided, it should be loosely twisted and pinned up on the back of the head.

C. E. L.—1. Part the hair in the middle and let two or three short curls fall over the forehead on either side. 2. The most fashionable hats are worn tilted over the face. 3. Any waist with a plain full front may be trimmed with crosswise lace edged ruffles if desired.

MRS. A. M. T.—Make your sash of taffeta silk. Read "Suggestions for Improving the Appearance" published in our May number.

RUTH.—A wedding breakfast is never held before eleven o'clock in the morning at the earliest. Black coffee, lemonade or claret cup can be served for beverages.

C. C.—1. Either dressed high on the head or in a low coil. 2. At sixteen or seventeen. 3. "The Young Ladies' Journal Complete Guide to the Work Table," which you can get at the International News Co., Duane St., New York City, is, I think, the book you desire.

E. L. M.—You will find your questions answered in "The Secret of a Good Complexion" published in our April number. 2. See answer to Malinda S. 3. An only daughter should have her cards engraved "Miss Smith," not "Miss Etta Smith."

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—1. Piqué will be very fashionable for shirt waists this season. 2. Mme. Elise has very kindly offered to answer questions from our subscribers concerning the care of the complexion, hair, etc., so if you will send a letter to her in care of this office, she will give you the desired information.

MRS. A. R. S.—1. Widows in deep mourning do not attend large receptions. If, however, you have never worn deep mourning you can wear white or pearl gray gloves with your black gown. 2. Legally and correctly her cards should be engraved in her own name as Mrs. Sarah H. Black. Many women, however, always retain their husband's name on their cards and this is sanctioned by society.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

The Remarkable Achievements of Prof. Weltmer, the Great Healer, Are Causing Universal Astonishment.

The Nineteenth Century has been correctly termed the most important in scientific advancement and mental development, but no new discovery in any line is at this time attracting such widespread attention as Prof. Weltmer's Method of Magnetic Healing.



PROF. WELTMER.

In fact, the phenomenal cures made by him during the past two years have been so remarkably astounding and wonderful as to demand the attention of scientific and medical men all over the world. His method of treatment banishes disease as if by magic. Hon. Press Irons, Mayor of Nevada, was afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles for ten years and could find no relief in the usual remedies. In one week he was completely restored by Prof. Weltmer. Not only does this remarkable man cure hundreds in his Infirmary, but he possesses the ability to cure at a distance, and all cures made by this method are equally permanent. Mrs. Jennie L. Lynch, Lakeview, Mo., was for two years afflicted with heart and stomach troubles. In less than 30 days she was cured. Mrs. M. M. Walker, Foca, N. Va., suffered severely with female troubles and eczema, and was entirely restored by Prof. Weltmer in a month. Thousands of other sufferers all over the land have been restored in the same manner. This is positively the only known cure for lost vitality and kindred ailments. Send for a copy of the Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated magazine, giving a long list of the most astounding cures ever performed. It is sent free.

TEACHES HIS ART TO OTHERS.

Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making \$10.00 to \$50.00 per day. Taught by mail or personal instructions.

Address, Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo., The American School of Magnetic Healing.

Pretty Women {5-80-4 Massage Cream

A clear rosy complexion assured to every one using 5-80-4 Massage Cream. The best for hands or face. Truly marvellous in its beautifying effect on the complexion. To introduce it to new customers we will mail a box to any address. Free

Enclose 10c. silver or stamps for postage, etc.

Mrs. L. A. WILLIAMS, 7 Arcade, Dept. C., Providence, R. I.

NOTHING

is so much admired as a good complexion.

Czarina Face Cream

absolutely removes, prevents wrinkles.

Rose Tint

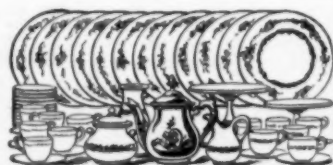
exactly resembles the natural color; is not affected by perspiration; defies the closest scrutiny in broad sunlight.

MME. ELISE,

Townsend Building, 1123 Broadway, Cor. 25th St. NEW YORK.

WOMEN MADE BEAUTIFUL.

DR. LEIGHTON'S SKIN FOOD prevents and removes all wrinkles. Makes the face and neck plump and smooth. It feeds the hungry and wasted tissues of skin, the same as healthy food nourishes the body. Endorsed and used by the leading actresses and society women. A large size box sent FREE (to introduce it). Send 10c. silver or stamps. **Puritan Medicine Co.,** Dept. A., 74 BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.



TEA SET FREE

56 PIECES.

Full size for family use, beautifully decorated & most artistic design. A rare chance. You can get this handsome china tea set & one dozen silver plated tea spoons for selling our Pills. We mean what we say & will give this beautiful tea set absolutely free if you comply with the extraordinary offer we send to every person taking advantage of this advertisement. To quickly introduce our Vegetable Pills, a sure cure for constipation, indigestion & torpid liver, if you agree to sell only six boxes of Pills at 25 cts. a box write to-day and we send Pills by mail, when sold send us the money & we send you one dozen Silver plated tea spoons together with our offer of a 56 piece china tea set same day money is received. This is a liberal inducement to every lady in the land and all who received the spoons and tea set for selling our Pills are delighted. **AMERICAN MEDICINE COMPANY, Dept. Y, 30 WEST 13th St., NEW YORK CITY.**

BOOK OFFERS.

THESE BOOKS ARE NOT FOR SALE.

No. 8-20-8.—"Stories I Have Heard Told"

is a book of stories that make you happy, collected by America's wittiest story teller. The stories will make you laugh and your friends will come in for their share of amusement. Price, 25 cents.

No. 341—"Samantha At Saratoga." The Humorous Masterpiece of the Century, By "Josiah Allen's Wife,"

is fully illustrated with pictures that will "break your heart" laughing, and with reading matter that will rouse the neighborhood. 373 pages. Regular price, \$1.00; in this excellent edition, only 25 cents.

No. 342—"Martha Washington Cook Book," 315 Pages of Receipts,

giving receipts for cooking everything, preserving meats, making jellies, and in short furnishing ideas for busy housewives and the young matrons. Should be \$1.00; but in this edition only 25 cents.

No. 343—"Webster's Pronouncing Dictionary," of the English Language,

is a book of 350 closely printed pages, illustrated with a number of good pictures. This dictionary gives the correct orthography, pronunciation and meaning of the words of the English language. Price, 25 cents.

No. 344—"Greater America," An Album of 160 Photographs,

taken from the famous collection of Gilson Willets, the celebrated war correspondent. It shows to perfection the greatest heroes of the war between America and Spain, the principal cities, the crack marksmen, private soldiers; cavalry and artillery scenes; thrilling incidents in bivouac and hospital and hundreds of other entertaining and instructive items. Price, 25 cents.

No. 345—Dr. Carlin's Latest Receipt Book and Household Physician.

a magnificent volume of 600 pages, containing thousands of receipts, formulas, rules for filling nearly every conceivable condition in life, and hints about everything practical. In fine an encyclopedia adapted to men and women everywhere. Has sold as high as \$3.00; but in this edition only 50 cents.

HOW TO GET THESE BOOKS.

(Postage prepaid in U.S. or Canada.)

Offer No. 346.

For \$2.00, we will send McCall's Magazine to four addresses and each lady will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will be entitled to all of the above mentioned books, Nos. 341-345, her reward for faithful work.

Offer No. 347.

For \$1.50, we will send McCall's Magazine for one year to three addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will be entitled to her choice of any four of the above mentioned books.

Offer No. 349.

For \$1.00, we will send McCall's Magazine for one year to any two addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will be entitled to her choice of any two of the above mentioned books.

Address McCALL'S MAGAZINE,
138-146 W. 14th St., New York.

CHATELAIN WATCH.

Jeweled Works, Gold Trimmings.

No. 151 is a handsome Chatelaine Watch. The works are beautifully finished and set with jewels so that the pinions rest in an indestructible setting. The works are covered with a glass crystal securely set in a gold plated rim. The crystal allows an inspection of the beautiful works of the watch without possibility of damage. The case of the watch is solid steel, oxidized in such a way that it presents a lustrous black appearance. The rim around the beautifully enameled dial, the ring and the stem winding attachment, are gold plated. We recommend this watch to all who wish a watch for a small club of subscribers. We will send it as a premium for a club of 12 subscribers at 50 cents each.



Every subscriber is entitled to one pattern free as a premium. Address
THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.

CLUB RAISERS
wanted everywhere.

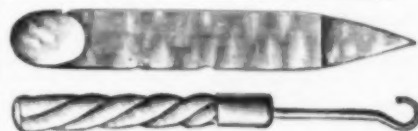
CLUB RAISERS WANTED.

Every lady that reads this may become a club raiser for McCall's Magazine if she chooses (unless we have already a club raiser in her vicinity). It is easy to get subscribers because every subscriber gets a free pattern of her own selection. Fifty cents per year is a remarkably low price for so good a magazine as McCall's, and the women of America are not at all slow in recognizing this fact. If you know families where McCall's Magazine is not taken you may win prizes very easily.

THE McCALL CO.,

138-146 West 14th St.,

New York City.



Offer No. 351. For \$1.00 we will send McCall's MAGAZINE one year to two addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive as premiums two glove buttoners, real pearl and nickel plate, and two real pearl nail cleaners. Pearl goods are valuable on account of their durability and beauty. Club raisers should work for these premiums at once. They are stylish useful and just in season. Address
THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.

"Ox Yoke Album."

We have long wished to offer GOOD Photograph Albums as premiums, because thousands of readers are in need of albums in which they can safely keep pictures of their friends and loved ones. We have selected one of the handsomest and best albums ever made. Our albums are bound in a rich Venetian velour of high quality. Your choice of red, blue or green. On the front is a beautiful beveled plate glass mirror. The trimmings are gold plated and lacquered. Each album is placed on a brass, gold-plated "ox yoke" easel from which it is instantly detachable. The easel has a compartment in which may be placed in safety a number of cabinet photographs, or it is a fairly safe place for valuables, as it is secure from observation while the album is in place. The album will contain sixty-four cabinet and nine card photographs. It is shipped securely boxed, receiver to pay express charges. Album and easel boxed weigh about 10 lbs, so, if you live over 1500 miles from New York, charges will be pretty high. For \$4.00 we will send McCall's MAGAZINE one year to eight different addresses. Every subscriber may choose a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive this elegant \$5.00 album as a premium. Or we will send it as a premium for a club of five subscribers at 50 cents each and 65 cents added money.



Address THE McCALL COMPANY
138-146 West 14th St., New York City.

Important! Read Carefully!**HOW TO RAISE CLUBS.**

1. Every subscriber is entitled to a pattern free as a premium.
2. Send subscriptions as fast as taken. Credit will be given and premium sent on completion of club.
3. No premiums given for subscriptions in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, New York City.
4. Your own subscription counts in a club. Premiums given for *all* subscribers, new or renewals.
5. Club raisers wanted everywhere.

SILVERWARE.

Nearly two years ago we began to give away silverware premiums. During that time we have rewarded thousands of readers, but there are still many thousand who would like to work for these premiums, and for their benefit we wish to say that we have made a contract by which we will be able to fill all orders, that are not too long delayed, in spite of the silverware trust. It is only by purchasing in very large quantities that we can make offers so remarkable as to awaken the interest of the women of America. Many a household is happier and more comfortable since the mother or daughter received shining silverware as her reward for a few minutes spent in showing McCALL'S MAGAZINE to her neighbors and friends. The articles are not for sale, they are given away. They are all of standard size and handsome finish. They are genuine triple plate and better than we can tell you.



(Reduced size picture of sugar bowl.)

No. 23.**Four Silver Articles For a Club of Two Subscribers.**

For \$1.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 2 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the four following beautiful gifts:

- 1 pair silver salt or pepper shakers, handsomely engraved and
- 2 silver napkin rings, handsomely engraved, 1 1/4 inches wide.

No. 24.**Seven Handsome Silver Articles For a Club of Three.**

For \$1.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 3 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage on these articles).

- 1 engraved silver cup;
- 2 pairs silver salt and pepper shakers;
- 2 silver napkin rings (as in offer A 23.)



(Reduced size picture of cake basket.)

No. 25.**Cake Basket or Butter Dish.**

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive a beautiful silver cake basket or a handsome silver butter dish, matching the tea set (30 cents extra for postage).



(Reduced size picture of tea pot.)

No. 26.**Silver Tea Pot. Very Handsome.**

For \$2.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to five addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive the following, (express charges to be paid by club raiser):

- 1 handsome silver teapot (may also be used for coffee), full size handsomely engraved.



(Reduced size picture of cream pitcher.)

No. 27.**Four Piece Silver Tea Set. So Far Our Very Best Premium.**

For \$6.35 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to twelve addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive a four piece silver tea set as a premium. Express charges must be paid by the receiver. This is certainly one of the most liberal offers ever made, and we hope our club raisers will appreciate it. See reduced size pictures of the pieces. The tea set is as follows:

- Silver teapot, engraved, full size.
- Silver sugar bowl, engraved, full size.
- Silver spoon holder, full size (gold lined).
- Silver cream pitcher, full size (gold lined).

No. 30.**Fruit Dish-Crystal and Silver.**

For a club of three subscribers at 50 cents each and 35 cents, added money, making \$1.85 in all; or for a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each and 10 cents added money, making \$2.10 in all; or for a club of five subscribers at 50 cts. each, mak-



(Reduced size picture of fruit dish.)

ing \$2.50; we will send as a premium a handsome fruit dish made of crystal glass and silver. Each subscriber will get a pattern free. The piece is of large size and it makes a useful and beautiful addition to any home. Club raiser must pay express charges.



(Reduced size picture of ice pitcher.)

No. 31.**Covered Ice Pitcher, Beautifully Engraved.**

For \$4.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to eight addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive a large and handsome ice pitcher as a premium. The pitcher is 11 1/2 inches high and beautifully engraved.

Club-raiser must pay the express charges. Address THE McCALL COMPANY.

138-146 West 14th St. New York.



(Reduced size picture of spoon holder in offers Nos. 25 and 27.)

No. 32. Silver Syrup Cup with Saucer Attached.

For \$2.00 we will send McCall's MAGAZINE one year to four addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive as a premium a handsome silver syrup cup with saucer attached, medium size, handsomely finished. Postage and packing 15 cents.

SHEFFIELD STEEL CUTLERY.

Tempered Blades, Stag Handles.



(Reduced size picture of carving set.)

No. 399 is a carving set consisting of knife and fork, 8 inch blade, patent hand guard, guaranteed Sheffield Steel, sent free for a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each.

No. Y 46 is a carving set consisting of knife, fork and steel, 8 inch blade, patent hand guard, guaranteed Sheffield Steel, sent free for a club of 8 subscribers at 50 cents each.

No. N 45 is a set of small size carvers (knife and fork) suitable for steaks, chops, game, etc., Guaranteed Sheffield Steel, sent free for a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each.

No. Y 47 is a set of six medium knives, guaranteed Sheffield Steel blades, hard rubber handles, sent free for a club of 8 subscribers at 50 cents each.

OPERA GLASSES.



They are full size, very handsome, leather covered, gold trimmings. They come in a neat case. With their aid distant objects seem near at hand. They are of use when you go on a trip or to a picnic. Sent for a club of 6 subscribers at 50 cents each.

MENLYPTOL INHALERS.



They are probably the best inhalers ever made. They contain menthol, eucalyptol and other marvelous remedies for catarrh, bad breath, headache, hay fever, asthma, bronchitis etc. They retail at 10 cents each. We do not sell them but will send 1 dozen free for a club of 3 subscribers at 50 cents each. You can probably dispose of them within a few moments after receipt making a profit of \$1.20 on a club of only three.



No. 7-20-7.—We hereby agree that until further notice we will give a handsome English stone-china tea set to any reader of McCall's MAGAZINE who sends us a club of 15 subscribers, (new or renewals) at 50 cents each. Each lady in the club will be entitled to one pattern free, as a premium. The fortunate club raiser will receive the tea set free, except that she will pay the freight charges, which will be light. This is not a cheap tea set with decorations that will quickly wear

off. It is handsomely decorated under the glaze, which means that the dishes will look as good as new until they are broken. Those who have used "cheap" chinaware will understand what we mean by the above statement.

The set contains 56 pieces, being a regular size tea set.

SASH BUCKLES.



No. 339 is a stylish and beautiful sash buckle made in two parts. Oriental enamel and Roman gold finish. We will send two complete buckles for a club of two subscribers at 50 cents each.

No. 340 is a stylish and beautiful sash buckle made in two parts. Gold plated stock, set with Rhinestones (they look like diamonds) and "Ro-co-co Rubies" (artificial). We will send one free as a premium for a club of 2 subscribers at 50 cents each.

CHATELAINE WATCH.

No. 158, is a Chatelaine Watch of high merit. The works are beautifully jeweled with precious stones which means that the watch will keep accurate time. The case which is neatly engraved, is made of solid silver. With proper care this watch will be a woman's best and most faithful friend. We have made arrangements to use a large number and will send one free for a club of 12 subscribers at 50 cents each, and 15 cents extra for postage and packing.

Every subscriber is entitled to one pattern free as a premium.



GOLD RINGS.

Always send size when ordering.

CHILDREN'S RINGS.

No. 316 is a gold filled ring, half round, sizes 4 to 8. It is meant for children and girls.

No. 317 is a gold filled engraved ring, sizes 4 to 8 only. It is meant for children and girls.

LADIES' RINGS.

No. 318 is a ladies' gold filled ring, half round.

No. 319 is a ladies' gold filled ring, smooth, flat and broad.

No. 320 is a ladies' gold filled ring, set with a genuine opal.

No. 321 is a ladies' gold filled ring, set with a brilliant white stone, an exact reproduction of a genuine diamond. The imitation is so perfect that none but an expert can tell the difference.

No. 322 is a ladies' gold filled ring, engraved somewhat like No. 317 but wider, thicker and handsomer.

No. 323 is a ladies' gold filled ring, set with three stones; two white and one red; two white and one green; or red, white and blue. The white stones look just like diamonds, the red stones like rubies, the blue stones like sapphires and the green stones like emeralds.

Offer 324. For a club of two, we will send, postpaid, two rings, No. 316.

Offer 325. For a club of two, we will send, postpaid, two rings, No. 317.

Offer 326. For a club of three, we will send, postpaid, two rings, No. 316, and two rings, No. 317.

Offer 327. For a club of two, we will send, postpaid, ring No. 320, and ring No. 316.

Offer 328. For a club of two, we will send, postpaid, ring No. 321, and ring No. 317.

Offer 329. Rings No. 318 and No. 319, or

Offer 330. Rings No. 318 and No. 323, or

Offer 331. Rings No. 320 and No. 317, or

Offer 332. Rings No. 321 and No. 322, or

Offer 333. Rings No. 323, No. 316 and No. 317, or

Offer 334. Rings No. 320 and No. 323.

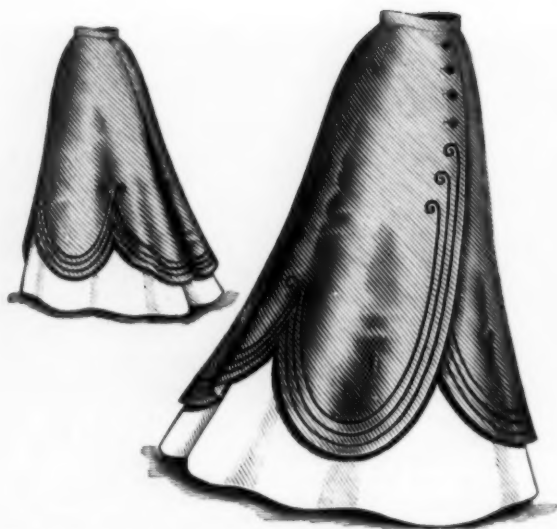
Address THE McCALL COMPANY.

138-146 West 14th St., New York.

RING MEASURE.

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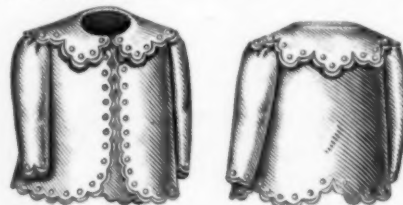
5542.—Ladies' Overskirt, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



5549.—Child's Dress (perforated for Low Neck and Short Sleeves), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price, 15 cents.



5520.—Misses' Costume (having Five-Gored Skirt), requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



5547.—Child's House Sacque, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Price, 10 cents.

ALL McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS

10 and 15 CENTS.

NONE HIGHER.



5515.—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (with Sweep or Round Length, having Shaped Spanish Flounce set on), requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



5541.—Infants' Set (consisting of Night Gown, Pinning Blanket, Sacque, Shirt and Diaper), requires for night gown, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide; for shirt, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 36 inches wide; for diaper, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; pinning blanket, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; for sacque, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 27 inches wide. Cut in one size. Price, 15 cents.



5535.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with or without Fitted Body Lining and with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



5523. Girls' Two-Piece Costume (having Circular Skirt attached to Fitted Body Lining), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.

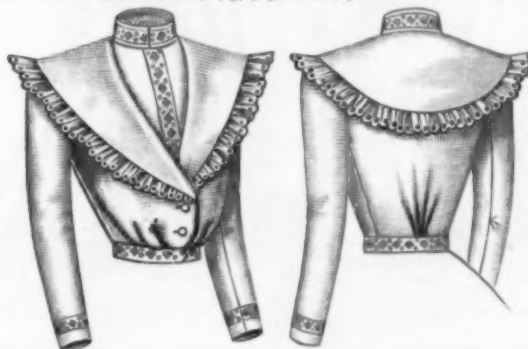
McCALL'S MAGAZINE,

50 cents a year.

Single Copies, 5 cts.



5516.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Price, 15 cents.



5517.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



5413.—Girls' Shirt Waist (with or without Fitted Body Lining and with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.

5484.—Girls' Three-Piece Skirt, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.



5525.—Boys' Blouse, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 9 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.



5487.—Little Girls' Apron, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Price 10 cents.

All McCall Bazar Patterns 10c. & 15c., None Higher.



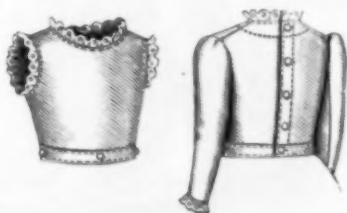
5548.—Misses' Costume (having Five-Gored Skirt), requires for medium size, 5 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



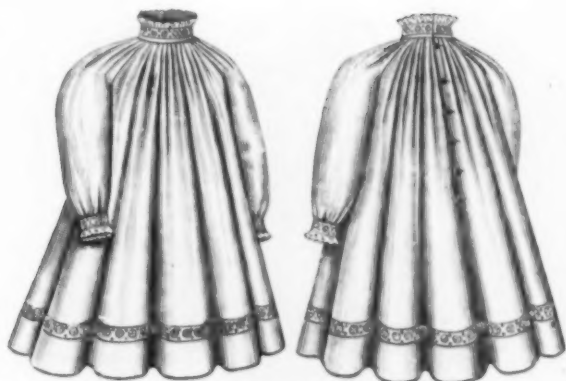
5512.—Boys' Sailor Suit, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Price, 15 cents.



5491.—Ladies' Bathing Suit (with Long or Short Sleeves and with Two Styles of Collars), requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



5488.—Child's Underwaist (perforated for Low Neck and with or without Sleeves), requires for medium size, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard material 36 inches wide. Cut in 9 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Price, 10 cents.



5546.—Child's Bishop Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price, 15 cents.

Allow for All Seams.



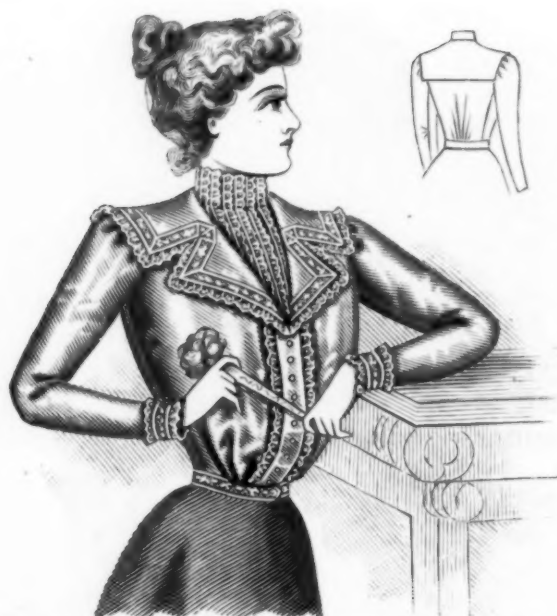
5541.—Girls' Costume (having Three-Piece Skirt), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.



5474.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Price, 15 cents.



5550.—Ladies' Wrapper or Lounging Robe (with or without Fitted Body Lining), requires for medium size, $6\frac{5}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

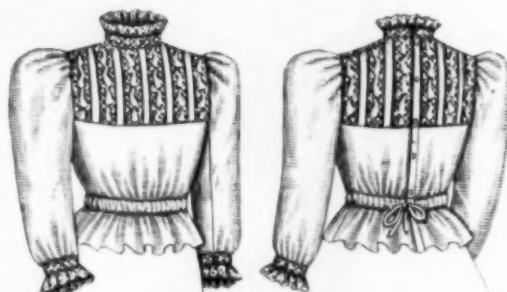


5551.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

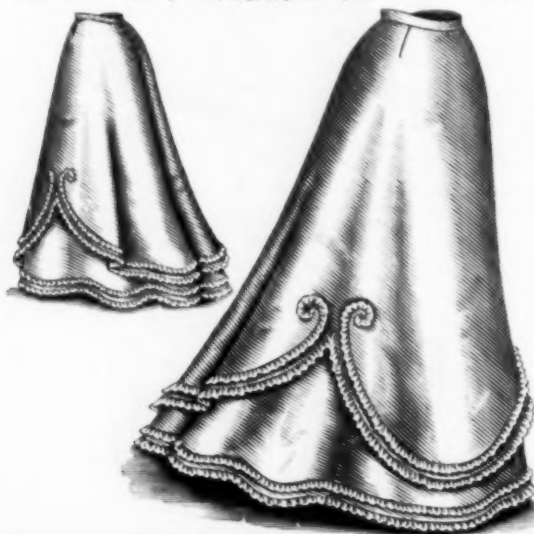
Be sure the signature JAMES McCALL is on every pattern you buy None genuine without.



5558.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, $5\frac{5}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.



5562.—Child's Guimpe, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Price, 10 cents.

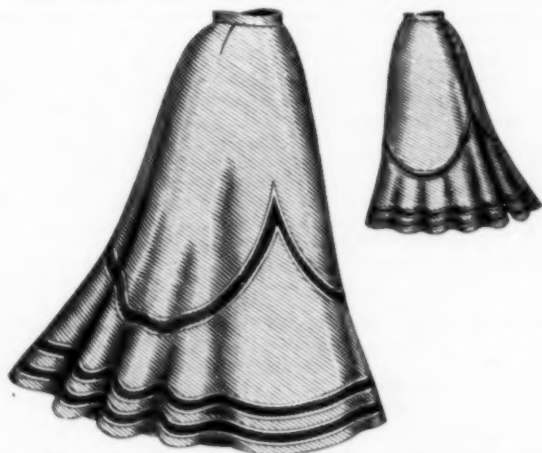


5553.—Ladies' Five-Gored Draped Skirt (with Sweep or Round Length), requires for medium size, $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



5489.—Ladies' Dressing Sacque, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

All McCall Bazar Patterns 10c. & 15c., None Higher



5536.—Misses' Skirt (with Shaped Circular Flounce set on), requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



5552.—Child's Guimpe Dress, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Price, 15 cents.



5480.—Girls' Costume (with Circular Skirt), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.

**All McCall Bazar Patterns
10 and 15 cts.—None Higher.**



5522.—Ladies' Five-Gored Bicycle Skirt, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

A GREAT point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance: one cross shows where a garment is to be pleated; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girls' patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where turns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing

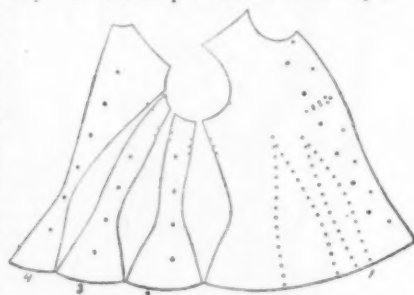
for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and

uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

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MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.

No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.

No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the turn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

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If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

McCall's Magazine for July.

Moon Maxims.

A RED moon indicates wind.
If the moon rise pale, expect rain.
If the full moon rise clear, expect fine weather.

When the moon is darkest near the horizon, expect rain.

If there be a general mist before sunrise near the full of the moon, the weather will be fine for some days.

In the old of the moon a cloudy morning bids a fair afternoon.

When the moon is visible in the daytime the days are relatively cool.

The rising or setting of the moon will be followed by a decrease of a storm which is then prevailing.

A Sensible Woman.

A CERTAIN fashionable doctor had a horror of feminine loquacity, and used to say that the most sensible woman he ever met came to him with a bad finger. She held out her hand for examination without a word. He dressed the injured finger, and she withdrew silently. In four days she came again. "Better?" he asked. She replied, "Better." This went on for a month. Then one day she held out her hand free from bandages. "Well?" asked the physician. "Well," was the reply. The doctor refused any fee, saying to his taciturn patient, "Madam, it has been a delight to attend you. You are the most sensible woman I have ever met."

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to McCall's Magazine. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your McCall's Magazine in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

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How to Take Measures for Patterns.



Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Garments requiring Bust Measure.
—Pass the measure around the body over the fullest part of the bust—close under the arm—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

Garments requiring Waist Measure.
—Pass the measure around the waist—draw moderately tight.

Ladies' Sleeves.—Pass the measure around the muscular part of the arm (about one inch below the arm hole), drawing the tape closely.

Ladies' Capes.—Small size—corresponds with 32 and 34 inches—Medium size—36 and 38 inches—Large size—40, 42 and 44 inches—bust measurements.

Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Ladies' Collars.—Small size is 13 to 14 inches—Medium size—14½ to 15 inches—Large size—15½ to 16 inches—neck measurements.

Garments for Misses, Girls and Children, should be measured by the same directions as given for ladies. When ordering these patterns, give age also.

Mens' and Boys' Garments.—Coats, Vests, etc. Pass the measure under the jacket, around the breast, draw moderately tight.

For Trousers.—Pass the measure around the waist.

For Shirts.—Pass the measure around the collar-band, and allow one inch. When ordering pattern for Boys, give the age also.



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